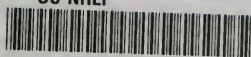


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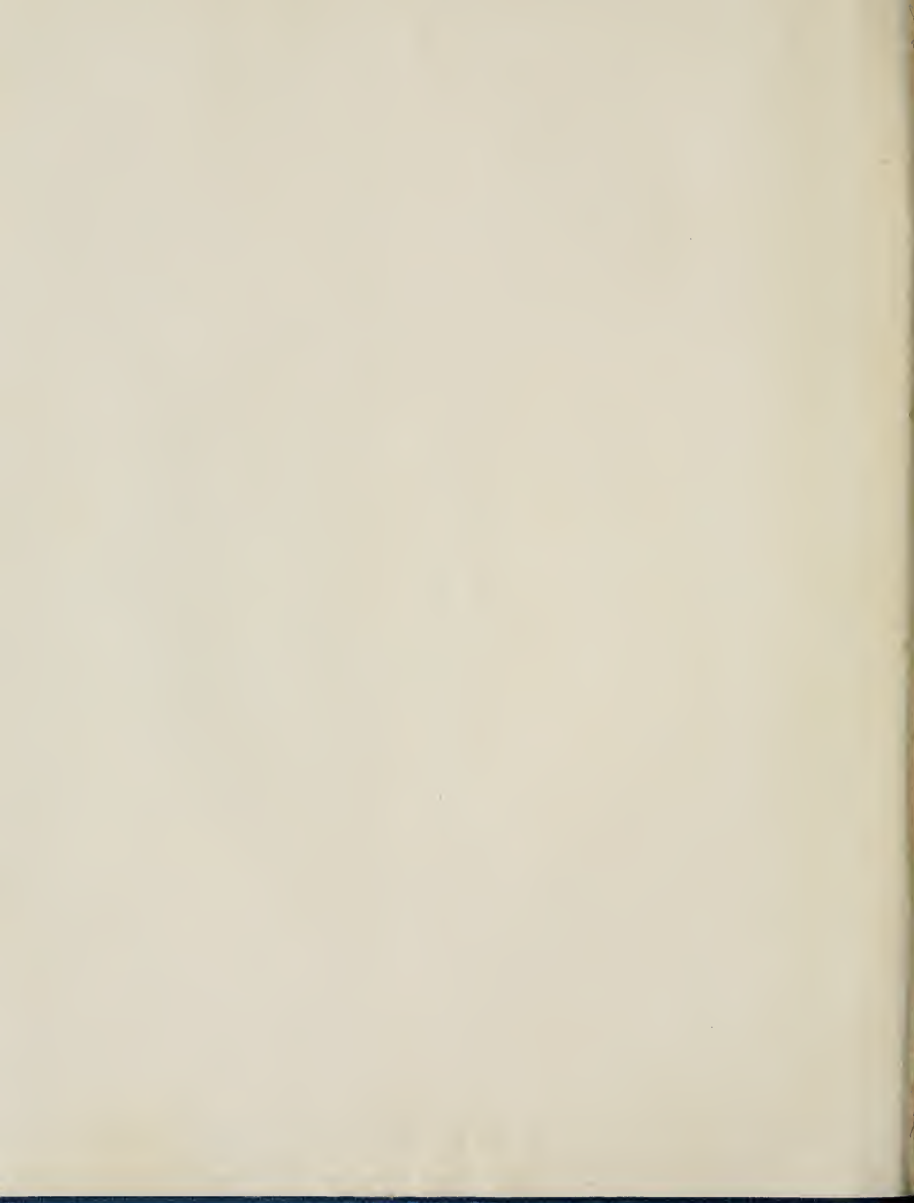


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JOHN HOWES' MS.

1582.



JOHN HOWES' MS.,
" 1582,

Being "a brief note of the order and manner of the proceedings
in the first erection of"

THE THREE ROYAL HOSPITALS OF
Christ, Bridewell & St. Thomas the Apostle.

Reproduced and Printed at the charges of

SEPTIMUS VAUGHAN MORGAN, Esq.,

a Governor of Christ's Hospital;

With Introduction and Notes by

WILLIAM LEMPRIERE,

Senior Assistant Clerk of Christ's Hospital,

AND

Secretary of the Benevolent Society of Blues.

LONDON

1904

LOAN STACK

INTRODUCTION.

N 778
C646

Among the ancient Archives of Christ's Hospital are many interesting Records :—

- (i.) The Registers, containing the names of all Children admitted on the Foundation, and beginning in 1566.
- (ii.) The Court Minutes.
- (iii.) The Annual Accounts, showing the yearly receipts and payments, date back to 1552, when the Monastic Buildings of the Gray Friars were fitted for the reception of the “Blew” Boys and Girls.

But, among them all, the small volume herein reproduced is not the least interesting. Not only is it the earliest History of the Royal Hospitals, but it vividly portrays the state of the City of London consequent on the suppression,—contrary to the desire and advice of Cranmer and Gresham as representing the Church and the Citizens,—of the Spitals attached to the Monasteries.

John Howes, the writer of the MS., was a Citizen and Grocer, who had been * “apprentice and servant” (*i.e.*, clerk or private secretary) within the Gray Friars to Richard Grafton, the first Treasurer General.

* *v.* “Richard Grafton, Citizen and Grocer, of London,” pp. 75-76, by Mr. John Abernethy Kingdon, F.R.C.S., privately printed, 1901.

A Minute of Court, 27 September, 1558, states that :
 “ There was also assigned to be the Renter for the
 “ gatheringe and collectinge aswell the rentes of the landes
 “ in the Citie as also of all the landes in the Countrie John
 “ House serunt wth M^r Grafton at the speciall request of his
 “ said M^r who also hath promysed to aunswer for his said
 “ serunts doings from tyme to tyme to whome theare is
 “ graunted yerely for the doinge thereof vi^{Li} xiii^s iiiij^d.”

Another Minute of 24 July, 1559, orders : “ That John
 “ House serunt wyth M^r Grafton shall attende upon the
 “ Scruteners of Thospitalls for the tyme being who aftre
 “ knowledge to him Geuen by willm Smothinge aforesaid
 “ [the Steward] shall enquiryer and searche out for the
 “ payments of all the legacies so geuen and make thereof
 “ rehearsall to the Scruteners or gatherers of them who
 “ shall receave the same.”

A Minute of 22 August, 1559, adds : “ And that John
 “ House for the collectinge or knowledge geuinge to the
 “ Scruteners of all the said legacies shall likewyse haue of
 “ eu^rye pounce receaued ij^d and none other fee or wages.”

The following entry in the Register of Lands shows
 that he remained a resident within the Hospital : “ John
 “ Howe, Grocer, for a Tenement on West side of the
 “ Great Hall of ye Hospitall, a yaarde and a Quille of
 “ water yerely xl^s.”

On 22 November, 1565, "John Howe Groc^r had
 " graunted to him this daie aswell the contynewaunce in
 " his dwelling house as also to pay but iij^{Li} rent from
 " Mychellmas 1564 notwthstandinge that before this he
 " was apoynted to pay iij^{Li} by the yeare."

Thus he became intimately acquainted with all details
 of the foundation and management of the House he loved
 so well and served so faithfully.

The MS. itself is bound in white vellum, and the ink is
 blacker than most of that of the present day.

The Memo. signed "Nistode" shows that a century
 after the MS. was written its contents were known and
 valued, but it appears to have been subsequently forgotten
 until 1888, when it was discovered while search was being
 made for evidence in support of the Hospital's Case before
 the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Now, out of love for his old school, Mr. Septimus
 Vaughan Morgan, one of the Governors (and Brother of
 Mr. Alderman Walter Vaughan Morgan, the first Treasurer
 of Christ's Hospital under the Scheme of 1890), has caused
 this facsimile to be produced,—moved thereto by seeing a
 similar reproduction of the Archives of the Grocers'
 Company, of which Richard Grafton was at one time
 Upper Master Warden.

The reading of the Rev. E. H. Pearce's delightful

“ Annals of Christ’s Hospital ” (published in 1901) will give zest to the perusal *in extenso* of John Howes’ Account.

Let us praise God for the good work of

Nicholas Ridley, the Preacher ;

Edward, the Royal Hearer and Doer ;

Lord Mayor Dobbs and the other wise Counsellors ;

“ who had one heart to do the commandment of the King ” ; and

Richard Grafton,

the patient and fearless Worker through the early days of stress and storm. For, at a critical time in the history of London, they were enabled to start three noble Institutions, which the munificence of generations of Governors have built up into the Religious, Royal and Ancient Foundations of Christ, St. Thomas and Bridewell.

WM. LEMPRIERE.

CHRIST’S HOSPITAL,
LONDON, E.C.,
June, 1904.

NOTE.—His son, Edmund Howes (baptised at Christ Church, Newgate Street, 19 July, 1562) “ set out with enlargements Stow’s Chronicle after his death ” as Strype relates ; and was instrumental in persuading John Dow to place on a permanent footing the Music School of Christ’s Hospital.

This map Book was shewed to W^m Lam,
Jnr - at the time of his examination taken in
Chancery on the parts and behalfe of William
Fibben Esq^r Deft at the suite of the Major
and City of London -
Governours of the St. Bartholomewes Hospital
near Smithfield London Comp^t

Nisfords
3

This paper Book was shewed to W^m Parry Gent at the time of his examinacon taken in Chancery on the parte and behalfe of William Gibbon Esq^r deft. at the suyte of the Major and Cittizens of the Citty of London Governours of the S^t Bartholomewes Hospitall neere Smithfield London, Comp^{lt}

NISTRODE.

William Parry was Clerk of Christ's Hospital from 1653 to 1704 ; and William Gibbon was Treasurer from 1662 to 1679.

The suit referred to probably related to a claim for 500 marks a year payable to St. Bartholomew's Hospital by the Citizens of London under the terms of the Charter of Henry VIII.

To the Right worshipfull m^r Norton
Our Anceleye & Mr. Bantles Treasures
of the Exchequer of the Exchequer of the Hospital of
Lynce worthfull & eldred vpon good occasion collected &
yhtend to getten a breife note of the order manner
of the preading in the firste edition of the Hospitalles
Exchequer, Brydewell, & the Exchequer of the Apostles,
wherein you shall not only see the forward
willing myndes, & the bountifull liberal all gaudes
of a number of good men: w^{ch} not only spent some
tyme & studie (as shew) to adde more & sette forward
the famous worke: But also you shall see
of a number of notable platte & doctores layde
for the triumphing of the same: w^{ch} also the rarefull
myndes of the Exchequer to preserve the state of
these Hospitalles in the same dangerous daies of
Quene Marie: w^{ch} these w^{ch} not only all the
(but none w^{ch} them, none w^{ch} them) but the

TO THE RIGHTE WORPPFULL MR. NORTON MR.
AWDELEYE & MR. BANCKES, TREASURER, &
GOVERNO^{RS} OF CHRYSTE HIS HOSPITALL, &c.

~~~~~

Righte Worshipfull, I have vppon good occasion collected & gathered together a brefe note of the order & manner of the proceedings in the fyrste ereccon of the Hospitalles of Chrystes, Brydewell, & S<sup>t</sup> Thomas the Apostle, wherein you shall not only see the forwarder willing myndes, & the bountyfull lyberall handes of a number of good men : whoe only spent their tyme and studie (*ad. sumn.*) to advaunce & sette forwarder this famous worcke : But allso you shall reade of a number of notable platts and devyses layed for the accomplyshing of the same : As allso the careful myndes of the Governo<sup>rs</sup> to preserve the state of these Hospitalles in those daungerous daies of Quene Marie : when there was nothing ells looked for (but downe w<sup>th</sup> them, downe w<sup>th</sup> them).

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William Norton (Treasurer 1582 to 1593), Thomas Audley, and John Banckes (Assistant Treasurer) were all considerable Benefactors to Christ's Hospital.

Thy myghty worthe to be glad in memorie & to be  
knowne to surer as shall succede in office / For  
as the physician can never cure his patient excepte  
he firste discern, the grounds of his Disease.  
So lykelys you that be called to be Governo<sup>r</sup>,  
shall never knowe when you doe well, excepte  
you vnderstand what others haue done before you,  
I haue therefore god therefore to present vnto  
you these breue notes, not that I meane to  
haue them publyshed or made knowne to the  
worlde, for that were not tending out / But for  
that yt shalbe pleased god to call you to be  
Governo<sup>r</sup> of the pore / I woulde no doubt  
of greates good seruaice, & a fette place for men  
of god constraine, knowledge, & discretion: surer as

Things worthie to be had in memorie & to be knowne to suche as shall succede in office. ffor as the phisicon can never cure his patient excepte he fyrste examyn the ground of his disisease,—So lykewyse you that ar called to be governo<sup>rs</sup> shall never knowe when you doe well excepte you vnderstande what others have done before you. I have thoughte good therefore to present vnto you these brefe notes, not that I meane to have them publyshed or made knowne to the worlde, for that were not conveyent. But for that yt hathe pleased god to calle you to be Governo<sup>rs</sup> of the poore, A worcke no doubt of greate good service, & a fytte place for men of good conscience, knowledge, & discrecon : suche as

beare a merryfull mynde, & will not make tye  
will a lare, but I shal a faterly care, & so by all  
meanes to contynue lode & peace, & to p<sup>er</sup>fecte tye  
good tyeinge. w<sup>ch</sup> of er yad men before I shal p<sup>er</sup>son,  
gotten, & losse to tye wolefe & maintenn<sup>er</sup> of tye  
pore: & not by extreme dealing to bring in questio,  
tief tyeinge w<sup>ch</sup> I shal bene longe in quest, for  
tief is not tyeinge tyden to tye wolefe & comfort  
of tye pore: but yt fyrste p<sup>ro</sup>vide tye of tye  
good tyng, & so by wylle districion, grace &  
districte governance, yt may be contynued &  
augmented. And for tye tye tyeinge contynued  
in tye booke shal only intreate of matters  
incident to yo<sup>r</sup> governance, & I shal tye p<sup>ro</sup>pose  
for dyvers causes under repp<sup>re</sup> of yo<sup>r</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> tye  
unto w<sup>ch</sup>ome I will imparte tye tye my travailes

beare a mercyfull mynde & will not make their will a  
 lawe, but have a fatherly care, and seke by all meanes to  
 contynewe love & peace, & to preserve those good things  
 w<sup>ch</sup> other good men before have gyven gotten & left to  
 the relefe & mainten<sup>ance</sup> of the poore : & not by extreame  
 dealing to bring in question those things w<sup>ch</sup> have bene  
 longe in quyet, for their is nothinge gyven to the relefe  
 & comforte of the poore : but yt fyrst procedethe of love  
 & good lyking, & so by wyse discrecon grave and discrete  
 government yt maie be contynued and augmented.  
 And for that the things conteyned in this booke dothe  
 only intreate of matters incident to yo<sup>r</sup> governemente I  
 have therefore for dyvers causes made choyce of yo<sup>r</sup> wo<sup>rpp</sup>s  
 vnto whome I will imparte these my traveiles

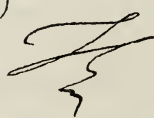
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*"By wise discretion, grave and discreet government it may be continued and augmented."*—The present rent roll of Christ's Hospital, £69,000 a year, is the best testimony to the judicious care of the Governors in the past, and had they not been obliged to sell many of their properties in London and elsewhere, under compulsory powers, the Hospital's income would be very much larger.

As thinge necessary for yo<sup>r</sup> place & calling, desiring  
to see yt woulde please you to accepte this my  
unde compulssed stile, in as good parte, as if  
my good will present yt unto you. And yf I have  
either omitted or lefted any thinge wor-  
the memorie, or not so fully satisfied some  
thinge as the cause requires: ympute yt  
rather to the lacke of my knowledge, or the  
inabilitie of my undelivered head: then to the wante  
of any good will, & yett yt maye be (as cause so  
requires) yt hereafter I will not only amende yt  
but also amfemente yt. / If therefore I finde  
that you doe accepte & take this in good parte,  
ostendinge well of the selfe my travailes begunne  
synce I was a moste willing mynd: I have still  
not please manye daies (des auspiciante) god willing

as things necessarie for yo<sup>r</sup> place and calling. Wyshing that yt woulde please you to accepte this my rude vnpollyshed stile in as good parte as I w<sup>th</sup> my good will present yt vnto you. And yf I have eyther omytted or lefte vnperfecte any thinge worthie memorie, or not so fully sett foorth the some things as the cause requyreth : ympute yt rather to the lacke of my knowledge, or the imbecillitie of myne vnlearned head : then the wante of any good will & yett yt maie be (yf cause so requyre) y<sup>t</sup> hereafter I will not only amende yt but allso augemente yt. Yf therefore I fynde that you doe accepte & take this in good parte, esteming well of these my traveiles begonne and fynished w<sup>th</sup> a moste willing mynde : there shall not passe many daies (*deo auspicante*) god willing

but I will yett in writinge certaine abuses in  
governments of the part in this present time, with  
some dooys for remedie of the same / And so  
moste humble desiring you not to indge at goodnes  
of mee upon I. dooys, I take my leave. Writing  
unto you <sup>the</sup> ~~the~~ booke in this transitorye world  
a moste happye life in the world to come of  
unspeakable ioyes of eternitie. to be w<sup>th</sup> God bring  
God all. Amen. /

A. Howard  


but I will putt in wrighting certaine abuses in y<sup>e</sup>  
 governmente of the poore in this present tyme, with  
 sundrie devyses for remedie of the same. And so moste  
 humblie desiring you not to iudge otherwyse of mee then  
 I deserve I take my leave : wishing vnto yo<sup>r</sup> wo<sup>r</sup>pp<sup>s</sup> bothe  
 in this transitorie worlde a most happie lyfe : & in the  
 worlde to come those vnspeakable ioies of eternitie, to the  
 w<sup>ch</sup> god bring us all. Amen.

J. HOWES.

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"*Putt in wrighting*," &c.—The second volume was completed in 1587. It contains, *inter alia*, the author's opinions on the government of the Hospitals; the inadequacy of their income; suggestions for preventing the entry of "the beggars of England" into the City; for the erection of municipal houses in lieu of tenements in alleys; and of lodgings in "void places" out of the City, such as Whitechapel, for those stricken with the Plague; reference to the numbers of homeless children; and observations on the curriculum of the Schools.

A familiar & friendly Discourse  
 Dialogue w<sup>th</sup> setting forth the  
 best order & manner of exhortation  
 of the Hospitaller Christes, Bridewell  
 and St Thomas & Apostle /

Dignitie

Who tene doe in any age the lyke number of  
 poore people as there be at this present beggynge in the  
 streets of the Cittie and wandring in the fields  
 so ydolously, being readye to attempte any mysteife  
 vpon any lighte occasion /

Dutie

The number at this present is greater & yett in tym  
 past muche greater /

Dignitie

Howe does that appeare, in any worde or  
 any Cronicle

Dutie

A FFAMILIAR & FRENDELY DISCOURSE DIALOGUE  
WYSE SETTING FORTHE THE FYRSTE ORDER &  
MANER OF YE ERECCONS OF THE HOSPITALLES  
CHRISTES, BRIDEWELL AND ST THOMAS YE APOSTLE.

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Dignitie. Was there ever in any age the lyke number of poore people as there ar at this present begging in the streates of the Cyttie and wandring in the fieldes so ydellye, being readie to attempte any myscheife vppon any lighte occasion.

Dutie. The number at this present is greate & yett in tymes past muche greater.

Dignitie. Howe dothe that appeare in any rcorde or in any Cronicle.

Dutie

By sundry & many plausible reasons /  
Firste of I should sette downe the miserable estate  
of this Lande in olde tyme when Julius Cesar first  
surrendred the Brytains & kept them in subjection by  
the space of 453 yeres, or of I should sett forth  
the oppressions & spoiles done by the Saxons, when  
first this Lande in Governmente 487 yeres or of I  
were able to sett forth the terrible tyrannye of  
the ruell Danes, when made slawes & spoyle of  
this Lande many yeres, Then should I shew open  
the miserable estate of the people when in the whole  
Lande there was nothing but penurie & beggarye /  
Butt then should I be over tedious & make a grate  
Volume Therefore I will briefly begin w<sup>th</sup> Conquer

of w<sup>th</sup>

tie.

By sundrye & many probable reasons. ffyrste, yf I shoulde sette downe the myserable estate of this lande in olde tyme when Julius Cæsar had suppressed the Brytons & kepte them in subiection by the space of 483 yeres, or yf I shoulde sett foorth the oppressions & spoyles Done by the Saxons, whoe had this lande in government 487 yeres, or yf I Were able to sette foorth the terrible tyrannye of the cruell Danes, whoe made havocke & spoyle of this Lande many yeres : Then shoulde I laie open the myserable estate of the people when in the whole lande there was nothing but pennurie & beggerye. Butt then shoulde I be over tedious & make a greate volume. Therefore I will briefly begin w<sup>th</sup> ye Conqueror

of progest governemente & soe greāt testemonyes  
bothe in o<sup>r</sup> Lawes & Exstories /

It appereth, that ymmediatly, after the conquest  
the people of the Lande were so oppressed by ransoms  
& fines, Taxes, & spoyle that they were not able  
to satisfy the desire of the Kinges & adorning  
Normans, whoe subdued them by force & tyranny that all  
the wealth of the Lande was to little to satisfy  
their greedy desire, whereupon followed longe & cruel  
warses, whereby the Lande was restored with  
a multitude of good people & yt was longe before they  
could be suppressed /

Secondly, after the pillours tymes were appraised  
w<sup>ch</sup> had continued all to longe, then came the greāt  
w<sup>ch</sup> warres betwene the twoe noble houses of Lancast<sup>r</sup>


& Yorke

of whose governemente Wee have greate testimonyes bothe in o<sup>r</sup> Lawes & hystories.

It appeareth that ymeadiatly after the Conquest the people of the Lande were so oppressed by ransomes, ffynes, Taxes, & spoyles that they were not able to satysfie the desyer of the hungrye raveninge Normans, whoe subdued them by suche tyrranye that all the Wealthe of the lande was to lyttle to satysfie their gredye desyre. Wherevppon followed longe and cruell Warres, whereby the Lande was pestered Withe a multitude of ydell people & yt was longe before they coulde be suppressed.

Secondly, after these perillous tymes wereappeased w<sup>ch</sup> had contynued all to longe, then came the greate cyvill Warres betwene the twoe noble houses of Lancaster

York / At w<sup>ch</sup> tyme yt appereth by <sup>the</sup> existens  
that the people gave them shewes to furrowe mounes  
& y<sup>e</sup> d<sup>e</sup>l<sup>l</sup>nes & to hye upon spyles / These mounes &  
contynued many yeres by reason wherof the mounes  
singe a number of y<sup>e</sup>ll y<sup>e</sup>ll<sup>l</sup>ing toges. that yt  
maie many yeres before the d<sup>e</sup>l<sup>l</sup>nes & to y<sup>e</sup>ll<sup>l</sup>ing  
people woulde be reduced to reformetion /

 Thirdly, in the latter tyme of the most famous  
quarter prince King Henry the eighth, after the  
winning of Bullaigue & ending of the king mounes  
yt appereth that there were greute numbers of  
poore hūe y<sup>e</sup>ll & m<sup>a</sup>ystroled men disposed into  
dyvers parte of the Realme, but chiefly  
about the Cittie of London / for w<sup>ch</sup> cause  
that most noble prince gave order to the Lord

& Yorke. At w<sup>ch</sup> tyme yt appeareth by o<sup>r</sup> histories that the people gave themselves to faccous warres & ydellnes & to lyve vppon spoyles. These warres contynued many yeres by reason whereof there was suche a number of ydell pylfering Roges that yt was many yeres before these owtlawes & Rogyshe people could be reduced to conformetie.

Thirdly, in the Latter tyme of that moste famous & worthie prynce king Henry the eighte after y<sup>e</sup> Wynning of Bullaigne & ending of the king's warres yt appeareth that there were greate numbers of poore lame ydell & maysterles men dispersed into dyvers parts of this Realme, but chiefly aboute this Cittie of London. ffor w<sup>ch</sup> cause that moste noble prynce gave order to the Lorde

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*"Greate numbers of poore," &c.*—"Through some causes not now thoroughly understood, the City of London had, about the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI., become the receptacle of thousands, whose idleness, want of regular employment or other means had made them fit objects for relief or correction."—Malcolm's *Londinium* II., p. 554.

Minor' & Cyttezens to provide that the wounded soldiers &  
 distressed wandering people might be cured and relieved  
 And the better to encourage the Cyttezens to provide  
 in this manner the King gave unto the Lord Mayor.

Commendatio' & Cyttezens the manufrey house of  
 St Bartholomewes to be made a house to harbour  
 yonge the lame & distressed people & gave in full  
 380. 4. 2<sup>d</sup> yearly to the relief & comfort of the said  
 poore /

Dignitie

This was a noble foundation of the worthy King in  
 the latter end of his reign the same shall now  
 live so long as the world endureth

Dutie

It was & is a goodly foundation & in great good  
 in the

Maioꝛ & Cyttezens to provide that the wounded souldiers & diseased wandring people mighte be cured and releved. And the better to encourage the Cyttezens to proceade in this acon the king gave vnto the L. Maioꝛ Comunalltie & Cyttezens the mansion house of St Bartholomewes to be made a house to harbour & cure the lame & diseased people & gave w<sup>thall</sup> 380<sup>li</sup> 4<sup>s</sup>. 2<sup>d</sup>. yerely to the reliefe & comforte of the said poore.

Dignitie.

This was a noble foundacon of this worthie king in the latter ende of his raigne his fame shall never die so longe as the worlde endurethe.

Dutie.

It was & ys a goodly foundacon & did greate good

---

"*St. Bartholomewes*"—v. Rev. E. H. Pearce's "*Annals of Christ's Hospital*," pp. 11-13.—The Hospital of St. Bartholomew-the-Less, originally founded by Rahere about 1123, was refounded by Henry VIII. in 1544 as the House of the Poor. It was united to the Royal Hospitals of Edward VI. at a General Court holden at Christ's Hospital, 27th September, 1557.

in the Exchequer during the greatest parts of King  
+ Edward's reign, but in the latter years of King Edward  
the of Finch began to be notwithstanding ~~regis~~ ~~regis~~  
so that the Stratton & lanes in London began to  
shew me not hotters & hotters for nothing can be  
so shortly established but that time in the alter  
of lanes the good contents & meaning of the pre  
founders, as hereafter shall appear pro pro pro  
by the analysis is of force // But the was not only  
ranse at that point, for at that time a number  
of the poore in some of all sort, that the  
remains, Stratton & lanes were filled with  
not a number of docters law, hotters &  
so that St Bartholomewes hospital was not

in the Cytte During the greatest parte of king Edwards  
raigne, but in the latter yeres of king Edwarde the  
officers began to be necligent and chefely the bedells so  
that the streates & lanes in London began to swarme w<sup>th</sup>  
beggars & roges for nothing can be so suerly establyshed  
but that tyme maie alter & chaunge the good entente  
& meaning of the fyrste ffounders, as hereafter shall  
appeare wherein the lyke occasion is offered. Butt this  
was not only y<sup>e</sup> cause at that present, for at that tyme y<sup>e</sup>  
number of the poore did so encrease of all sorts, that the  
churches, streates and lanes Were fylled daylye w<sup>th</sup> a  
number of Loathsome Lazars botches & sores so that  
St. Bartholomewes hospitall Was not

able to receive the tenth parts of the year that you  
 now to be divided for / provided upon the provisions in  
 the same purpose moved the people to provide to your  
 liberally to the relief of the poor people But espec-  
 ially that worthy Bysseppo (Kydol) who  
 in a sermon before the King in 2<sup>th</sup> Jan so zealously  
 moved the King to give a rare for the relief of the  
 poor, that the King after the end of the sermon  
 sent for the Bysseppo & conferred w<sup>th</sup> him what  
 course might best be taken for the relief of the  
 poor After w<sup>ch</sup> conference the King wrote his  
 letters to the L. in dion, and willed the Bysseppo  
 to signify so much to the L. in dion that it  
 was the Kings pleasure that so should be the

Bringer

able to receyve the tenth parte of those that then were to be provided for. Wherevppon the preachers in theire pulpitts moved the people to provide & to gyve lyberally to the relefe of those poore people. But especiallye that worthie Bysshoppe Rydley whoe in a sermone before the kings ma<sup>tie</sup> did so zealouslye move the king to have a care for the relefe of the poore that the king after the ende of the sermone sent for the Bysshoppe & conferred w<sup>th</sup> him What course mighte best be taken for the relefe of the poore. After w<sup>ch</sup> conference the king Wrotte his lres to the L. Maior, and willed the Bysshoppe to signefie so muche to the L. Maior that yt was the kings pleasure that he shoulde be the

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"*The L. Maior*"—v. "Annals of Christ's Hospital," p. 16.—Sir Richard Dobbs, Lord Mayor, 1551-2. His Portrait hangs in the Court Room of Christ's Hospital, London, and is reproduced, from a photograph by Mr. Charles E. Browne, B.Sc., in "Annals of Christ's Hospital." At his funeral in May, 1556, all the Governors attended "with ther gren stayffes in ther handes." (Machyn's Diary, pp. 105-6). v. Ridley's farewell letter to the Citizens of London in Trollope's "History of Christ's Hospital," p. 46; and "Bridewell Royal Hospital," by Colonel A. J. Copeland, F.S.A., p. 25.

bringer of the same time, to the end that the  
major should be the more careful to accomplish  
the king's requests

Dignitic Most good success followed of the king's time

Dutic These gracious times of the king and good motion of  
the Byssoppe take very good effects

Dignitic I pray you lett me know what followed

Dutic I shall doer to direct you, the distance is  
longe & the matter intricate

Dignitic My desire is to know the distance & therefore

I pray

brynger of the said lres to the ende that the L. Maior shoulde be the more carefull to accomplyshe the kings requeste.

Dignitie. What good successe followed of the kings lres.

Dutie. These gracious lres of the king and good motion of the Bysshoppe tooke very good effecte.

Dignitie. I praie you lett me heare what followed.

Dutie. I shalbe over tedious vnto you, the discourse is longe & the matter intricate.

Dignitie. My desyer is to heare the whole discourse & therefore

---

*"King's letters."*—Endeavours have been made to trace the original letter, but in vain. At that time such documents were regarded as private, and not official, so were retained by the Lord Mayor.

I print you to doe no parts Contoured /

Dutie I will Anomphise yo<sup>r</sup> request before fourtye  
my knowledge & memorie will g<sup>ve</sup> mee

Dignitie A wrote too

Dutie After the L. Maior & his brethren sh<sup>d</sup> well con-  
sidered of the thinge hithe fore sayde & beinge reved  
went to call the counce or Assessor of the moste Cittizens  
& to appoynte certaine Aldermen to mete & conferre  
w<sup>th</sup> them what more best to be done. And to  
sette downe in writinge some plattforme w<sup>ch</sup> sh<sup>d</sup> be  
these greates numbers of y<sup>e</sup>oll & y<sup>e</sup>oll wandering  
beggars might be removed oute of the streets &  
downe.

I praie you leave no parte vntouched.

Dutie. I will accomplyshe yo<sup>r</sup> request so farre foorth as my knowledge & memorie will permytt mee.

Dignitie. Proceade.

Dutie. After the L. Maior & his bretheren had well consydered of the kings lres they thoughte yt very conuenient to calle tenne or twelve of the wysest cittezens & to appoynte certaine Aldermen to mete & conferre w<sup>th</sup> them what were best to be done. And to sette downe in wrighting some platfforme w<sup>ch</sup> waie these greate nombers of ydell rogishe wandring beggers mighte be removed oute of the streates &

Many sorts played in sundrie houses the youngste  
of the sort & the lustiest boys & young of the sort  
to be made profitable members in the common wealth

Dignitie I hope every more of the beginning I pray you go on

Dntie 1 This morning Bysshoppe Mr Porters (the late  
was the firste begotten of the good beginninge did  
not resist, but effectually followed the L. Marquis  
that then was Sir George Dalboe who  
was a very earnest man in setting forward  
his worke. So that after diverse meetings of  
the Bysshoppe & other wise Cytizens the  
daye & booke were in the daye sette downe in right  
sort & manner the more that the more

Edward

every sorte placed in sundrie houses the younge the aged  
the sore & the lustie roge & every of these to be made  
proffitable members in the comon wealthe.

Dignitie.

I lyke very well of yo<sup>r</sup> begining. I praie you goe on.

Dutie.

This worthie Bysshoppe Mr. Docto<sup>r</sup> Rydley whoe was  
the fyrste begetter of those good beginings did not cease,  
but effectually followed the L. Maior that then was  
Sr. Richarde Dabbes whoe was a verye earnest man in  
setting forwards of this worcke. So that after dyvers  
meetings of the Byshoppe & other wyse Cyttezens they  
devysed a booke wherein they had sette downe in what  
sorte & manner they woulde have these poore

Poised for /

Dignitie Can you sette Downe briefely to what effecte  
that booke was /

Dutie I will doe my good will /  
ffyrste to sayd to take oute of the streets  
all the fatterles children & other poore men & women  
that were not able to kepe them & to bringe them  
to the late dissolved house of the Greie ffriers  
where they sayd to be an hospitall for them where  
they shoulde have meate drinke & clothe lodging  
& learning & officers to attende upon them /  
They sayd also that there shoulde be a Dyson

made

provided for.

Dignitie. Can you sette downe brefelye to what effecte that booke was.

Dutie. I will Doe my good will. ffyrste they devysed to take oute of the streates all the fatherles children & other poore mens children that were not able to kepe them & to bringe them to the late dissolved house of the Greie ffryers w<sup>ch</sup> they devysed to be an hospitall for them where they shoulde have meate drinke & cloths, lodging and learning and officers to attende vppon them. They allso devysed that there should be provysion

---

"*Late dissolved house*," &c.—This had been occupied by the Grey Friars from 1224 to 1538, when it was surrendered to the King (v. "Annals of Christ's Hospital," p. 3), who granted it to the Corporation in 1546, for the relief of the Poor, subject to various tenancies of private Houses within the Precincts.

made to kepe the fute from the whole & lured a platte  
 to shew pure & safe Franchise comto & there to shew  
 kepte the reitoren in a fresshe airt in the tyme of  
 sickness berand the folved leaste to rouse the  
 corrupte Nature of the reitoren wch bein  
 taken from the Comynall mighte one infecte  
 another beinge partte of in one house & so putte  
 the hole Cittie in danger of infection /

Dignitie

The Lordes & lyke very well for y<sup>e</sup> ransome  
 of bothe vertue & pollitic

Dutie

The Lordes & Govern<sup>rs</sup> shal the futeing  
 & surge as for wante of y<sup>e</sup> robe were not able to

made to kepe the sicke from the whole and layed a platte to have purchased Fynsburye Courte & there to have kepte the children in a freshe aire in the tyme of sicknes because they feared leaste throughe the corrupte nature of the children whoe being taken from the dounghill mighte one infecte another being packte up in one house & so putte the hole Cytte in Daunger of infection.

Dignitie.

This devyse I lyke very well for yt caryethe w<sup>th</sup> yt bothe vertue & pollecic.

Dutie.

Then the Governo<sup>rs</sup> devysed that the sucking children & suche as for wante of yeres were not able to

---

"*Finsbury Court*."—Probably part of the Manor of Finsbury adjacent to the London Wall, belonging to the Prebend of Hollywell and Finsbury, and leased to the Corporation of London.

returne shoulde be kepte in the Countrey of Adwines  
at & after brought home

Dignitie I lyke very well of theire docto I praye you provide

Dutic Ther was also doctes to be taken oute of the  
streets all the lame & dyed people sure as  
I haue not am place to goe into And they shoulde  
all be conducted to the Hospitall of St Thomas  
in Southwarke where they shoulde have meate  
drinke & lodging Chirurgians & other officers to  
attende upon them

Dignitie Ther be these sortes very well provided for  
in wordes

Dutic

learne shoulde be kepte in the Countreie & allwaies at Easter broughte home.

Dignitie. I lyke very well of theire devyse. I prairie you proccade.

Dutie. There was allso devysed to be taken oute of the streates all the lame and aged people suche as had not any place to goe vnto. And they shoulde all be convayed to the Hospitall of St. Thomas in Sowthwarke where they shoulde have meate, drincke, and lodging, Chirurgians and other officers to attende vppon them.

Dignitie. Here ar twoe sortes very well provyded for in wordes.

Dutie. Truly they ar yet but in wordes

---

*St. Thomas' Hospital* was originally founded within the Priory of St. Mary Overie Southwark, between 1172 and 1207, for converts and poor children, and was dedicated to St. Thomas à Beckett.

By Letters Patent of Edward VI., dated 12th August, 1551, the site of the Hospital, the Church and part of the Endowment (£154 17s. 1d. per annum) were granted to the Corporation of London for a place and home for poor people; and by further Letters Patent, dated 13th August, 1551, the residue of the Endowments (£160 per annum) was granted as a purchase for £2,461 2s. 6d.


The site was sold in 1862 for railway extension, and the patients were housed in the old Surrey Gardens Buildings until the opening of the present handsome structure at Stangate in 1871.

Dutie Truly. they are yet but in wordes but anon you  
shall knowe of Deedes /

Dignitie I longe to seeve the whole some of this daye

Dutie I will greete w<sup>th</sup> the rest / Then they did daye  
that all the y<sup>e</sup>ll & lustie Doges be w<sup>th</sup>  
men be woemen sende all botaken w<sup>th</sup> be  
condemned into some house where they spende daye  
all the more necessary & be compelled to labour

Dignitie You delighte me greatlye I desire to see the rest

Dutie Then they daye that all the leijer people sende  
+  be remitted

but anon you shall heare of deedes.

Dignitie.

I longe to heare the whole some of this devyse.

Dutie.

I will proceade w<sup>th</sup> the rest. Then they did devyse that all the ydell & lustie roges as well men as woemen shoulde all be taken vp & be conuayed into some house where they shoulde have all things necessarie & be compellde to labour.

Dignitie.

You delighte me greatly. I desire to heare y<sup>e</sup> rest.

Dutie.

Then they devysed that all the lazer people shoulde

*The Lazars* (the loathsome Lazars, botches and sores, p. 6) were a constant annoyance to the Citizens by their "clapping of dishes and ringing of bells" (Stow, 1633, Ed. p. 344), and were an ever-present source of infection.

The following extract from the Christ's Hospital General Account for April, 1553, shows the arrangement made for dealing with them :—

"Payd to the vj Lazarhowses adioynge to the Citie for the herbouringe of the poore whiche haue bene sente them from this howse and from St Thomas Hospitall accordinge to suche order as was taken w<sup>th</sup> the keepers of the said howses, whiche was for euery poore person that shoulde be sente vnto them by the Gournours of this howse they shoulde be allowed vi<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup> a Monethe and payd monthly and euery of the keepers of the sayd howses to thintente they shoulde both charitably and well entreate shuche poore as shoulde be comitted vnto them, and also diligently look vnto them that none of their said poore shoulde come w<sup>th</sup>in the Citie to begg neyther w<sup>th</sup>in iij myle therof except only at the Dores of their said howses, euery of them ys allowed yerely xx<sup>s</sup> to be payd Quarterly. And this order was taken the xxiiij<sup>th</sup> day of Septembre 1552. Sythen whiche tyme to this daye is vij monethes and to the said howses haue I payd as maye appeare by the particulars thereof only for the poore xxxij<sup>li</sup> xiiij<sup>s</sup> ij<sup>d</sup> and for their hault yeares fee iij<sup>li</sup>. And by the consent of the howse when the ordre was taken euery of them had v<sup>s</sup> whiche in the whole was xxx<sup>s</sup>. xxxvij<sup>li</sup> iij<sup>s</sup> ij<sup>d</sup>."

be removed out of the streets & have monthly pensions  
 given them to the end that they should not annoy  
 the King's subjects resorting to the City

Dignitie I like theſe dooſts waſhing well

Dutie They alſo dooſts yett more, to ſat all theſe diſabled  
 & poor Cityſenſes ſhould be made knowne & that  
 dooſts of theſe ſenſes ſhould have ſome ſmall penſion  
 according to his neceſſities

Dignitie I like well of that dooſts at preſent of 2. charitable  
 ſummes

Dutie We doe you make ſee that theſe Cityſenſes dooſts  
 to reſpect

be removed out of the streates & have monthly pen<sup>—</sup>cons payde them to the ende that they shoulde not anoye the kings subiects resorting to the Cytte.

Dignitie. I lyke these devyses passing well.

Dutie. They allso devysed yett more, that all the decayed poore Cyttezens shoulde be made knowne & that every of them shoulde have wekelye a pencion according to his necessitie.

Dignitie. I lyke well of that devyse yt proccaded of a charitable mynde.

Dutie. Nowe you maie see that the Cyttezens devysed

to cleanse the Cittie cleane of all sorte of beggers  
from tyme to tyme / And because they shoulde not  
encrease theye added to augment the number of  
poore bondes, to the ends they shoulde daily  
attende & walke in the streets & at the gates  
of the Cittie that no Country beggers shoulde  
come in to annoy or putt the Cittie to any  
further charge

Dignitie & very good pollerie for the yout of the countie  
that bene noting /

Dutie These words also added that all laie men  
& women w<sup>ch</sup> shoulde be bounde & made to be  
shoulde

to clense the Cytte cleane of all sorts of beggers from tyme to tyme. And because they shoulde not encrease they devysed to augemente the number of theire beaddles, to the ende they shoulde dailye attende & wayte in the streates & at the gates of the Cytte that no Countrey beggers shoulde come yn to anoye or putt the Cytte to any farther charge.

Dignitie.

A very good pollecie for w<sup>th</sup>out that the rest had bene nothing.

Dutie.

There was also devysed that all lame men & woemen w<sup>ch</sup> shoulde be cured & made hole

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"*Beaddles*."—By the terms of Henry VIII.'s Charter the Corporation were to "find eight persons to be Bedells to bring to the . . . House of the Poor such poor, "sick, aged, and impotent people as shall be found going abroad in the City of "London and the suburbs of the same, not having wherewith to be sustained. "And to repulse and avoid such valiant and sturdy vagabonds and beggars they "shall find daily within the said City and the suburbs of the same." Their wages were fixed at £3 6s. 8d. a year.

Should be brought to the House of Labour as a place of  
 record and should be brought by some body or  
 by proclamation that they should all be brought to the  
 House of Labour, and there kept a record of their  
 be better provided for.

Dignitic

The House of all the rest of the people here is a  
 perfect platform of a commonwealth and God will  
 bless that little or commonwealth that  
 God will be with in expression, you see the world  
 should be a fine one and a good world, but what  
 success took all the world: that I desire to  
 know.

Dutic

The platform of the world is delivered in

Wm. H. H.

F.

shoulde be broughte to the house of Labour as allso all the  
 theves w<sup>oh</sup> shoulde be acquytted eyther by theire booke or  
 by proclamacon that they shoulde all be broughte to ye  
 house of labour & there kept vntyll they mighte be better  
 provided for.

Dignitie.

This devyse of all the rest surpassethe here is a perfecte  
 platfforme of a comon wealthe & god will blesse that  
 Cittie or Countrie wherein these good acccons ar putte in  
execucon. You saie this was devysed & truely yt was a  
 good devyse, but what successe tooke all these devyses :  
 that I desier to knowe.

Dutie.

The platfforme thus drawne was delyvered in

13 bringing to the L. Mayor & Councill of Aldermen  
where it was generally well liked, w<sup>ch</sup> they have  
been delighted & retired in bringing to the  
effort that they have made to be  
put in execution & not die in obligation /

Dignitie This was a good motion & provided of a good style  
it has bene greatly written that so good a work  
brought to to so good efforts & so good a  
brought /

Dutie The stirred up a great number w<sup>ch</sup> in  
13 followe the suite w<sup>ch</sup> never left the L. Mayor  
& Councill of Aldermen till they had order to prede  
pardon given them to do all that was needfull  
in that time /

Dignitie

wrighting to the L. Maior & courte of Aldermen where yt was generallie well lyked. W<sup>th</sup> this booke they delyvered a peticon in wrighting to this effecte that this their travaile myghte be putt in execucon & not die in oblyvion.

Dignitie.

This was a good motion & proceeded of a good zeale yt had bene greate pyttie that so good a worcke broughte to so good effecte shoulde so have bene buried.

Dutie.

God stirred vp a greate number w<sup>ch</sup> did prosecute & followe the sute whoe never lefte the L. Maior & Courte of Aldermen tyll they had order to proceade & power gyven them to doe all that was nedefull in that accon.

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*"Generally well liked."*—"The Lord wrought with thee, and gave thee the consent of the brethren," *i.e.*, the Aldermen.—Ridley's farewell to the Citizens.



Dignitie. I lyke very well of this decree. Proceade I praie  
you.

Dutie. These that had fyrste drawen this platte chose as  
many vnto them of Aldermen & other grave Cyttezens  
as made up the full number of xxx<sup>tie</sup> persons & chose  
officers to attende vppon them to warne their meetings  
w<sup>ch</sup> comonly they did every daie vntill they had  
broughte this worcke vnto perfecte rypenes.

Dignitie. What was the nexte thing these xxx<sup>tie</sup> persons tooke  
in hande.

Dutie. These xxx<sup>tie</sup> persons devysed to sende precepts to every  
Alderman & to the Wardeines of every Companye to

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*"Thirty persons."*—"Of the Governors. Those to whom the whole charge  
"and government shall be committed, as well of this House of Occupations, as  
"also of the other Hospitals, are 30 in number, whereof 6 are Aldermen,—and 2 of  
"the same 6 shall always be elected of those that have been Mayors of the City,—  
"and 24 Citizens of London who shall be named and elected of the whole City."—  
Bridewell Petition.

his officers that they w<sup>ch</sup> their officers should  
make diligent search w<sup>ch</sup> in every of these  
matters & complaints w<sup>ch</sup>at number of poor father-  
less children w<sup>ch</sup>at number of aged, lame & impotent  
persons and w<sup>ch</sup>at number of idle & vagabond  
women as men as also w<sup>ch</sup>at number of drunken  
householders were in every company & houses in  
the City of London & liberties of the same and  
after this search so made they all agreed to settle  
down in writing the same w<sup>ch</sup>at numbers in 2  
books /

Dignitie This was a very good & important to the  
matter /

Partic This search being diligently made & presented to  
the  
City

this effecte that they w<sup>th</sup> their officers shoulde make dilligent searche w<sup>th</sup>in every of their Wardes & companyes what number of poore fatherlesse children, what number of aged, lame & impotent persons and what number of ydell roges as well woemen as men As also what number of decayed housholders were in everye Companie & Warde w<sup>th</sup>in the Cyttie of London & lybties of the same. And after this searche so made they all agreed to sette downe in wrighting their whole numbers in a booke.

Dignitie.

This was a very good course & incydent to the matter.

Dutie.

This searche being dilligently made throughoute ye

Exchequer & A. Warden of Exchequer & the Wardens  
of Exchequer Company brought in their report & averrue  
of Exchequer of the Port of the River

Dignitie It is not to be doubted but the number was greater

Duties The number was greater indeed as shall appere  
viz:

|                                                       |     |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Of ffreshwaters & gilgones                            | 300 |
| Of Core & fute & fons                                 | 200 |
| Of poore men & overburdened<br>wite & fons & gilgones | 350 |
| Of the fons & fons                                    | 400 |
| Of overburdened & fons & fons                         | 650 |
| Of yoke & fons & fons                                 | 200 |

The whole number yf as y<sup>t</sup> appereth  
to be of all fons & fons & fons 2160

Cyttie the Aldermen of every Warde & the Wardeines of every Companye broughte in their reportes severallye of every of the sortes of the poore.

Dignitie.

It is not to be doubted but the number was greate.

Dutie.

The number was greate indede as shall appeare, viz. :—

|                                                          |   |   |   |   |   |     |
|----------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|-----|
| Of ffatherles children                                   | - | - | - | - | - | 300 |
| Of Sore & sicke psons                                    | - | - | - | - | - | 200 |
| Of poore men overburdened w <sup>th</sup> their children |   |   |   |   |   | 350 |
| Of aged persons                                          | - | - | - | - | - | 400 |
| Of decayed householders                                  | - | - | - | - | - | 650 |
| Of ydell vagabondes                                      | - | - | - | - | - | 200 |

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The whole number ys as yt appeareth to be of

all sortes w<sup>ch</sup> requyred present relefe - - 2160 (sic)

Dignitie There was yt possible that this little should  
be so deranged w<sup>th</sup> your people /

Dutie Your wante of expurion of the lawes & by next  
ligent governmente As it shall hereafter appere  
in the discourse of this p<sup>re</sup>sent time

Dignitie Where I praye you shew me howe yt possible  
to raise sufficient matter to redde the p<sup>re</sup>sent  
necessitie of all these sortes of vices /

Dutie I will shew you what somes of money was  
raised & by what meanes of yt please yo<sup>u</sup> to  
attende the ordering /

Dignitie Will my charge & I thank you to

Dignitie.        Howe was yt possible that this Cittie shoulde be so  
overchardged w<sup>th</sup> poore people.

Dutie.            Ffor wante of execucon of good lawes & by neckligente  
governemente as It shall hereafter appeare in the discourse  
of this present tyme

Dignitie.        Nowe I praie you showe me howe ys yt possible to  
rayse sufficient matter to releve the present necessitie of  
all those sortes of poore.

Dutie.            I will shewe you what somes of money was raysed &  
by what meanes yf yt please yo<sup>a</sup> to attende the hearing.

Dignitie.        W<sup>th</sup> all my harte & I thanke you to

Dutic These xxv<sup>th</sup> persons did commonly mete every one in  
 the inner Chamber in the Guildhall where they  
 first to tryng to good to begynnynge, theym selves  
 & agreed to presse upon every of them selves &  
 to borrow some of money according to the calling &  
 abillitie some 20<sup>th</sup> some 10<sup>th</sup> some more some less  
 There was also granted them the sum of two  
 new upon the shire was 200<sup>th</sup> of  
 the whole sum at that tyme taken up in presse  
 was 748 or there aboute /

Dignitic If by the good begynnynge was /

Dewtie That was followed the last every good success,  
 then after this these xxv<sup>th</sup> persons divided them  
 selves into two partes agreeing to divide the  
 rittin

Dutie.

These xxx<sup>tie</sup> persons did comonly mete every daie in the inner chamber in the Gvildhall where they fyrste thoughte good to begynne w<sup>th</sup> themselves & agreed to presse vppon every of them selves a severall some of money according to his calling & abillitie, some 20<sup>ei</sup>, some 10<sup>ei</sup>, some more, some lesse.

There was allso graunted them the fynes of twoe w<sup>ch</sup> were chosen Shiriffs w<sup>ch</sup> was 200<sup>ei</sup> so y<sup>t</sup> the whole some at that tyme taken vp in presse was 748<sup>ei</sup> or there abouts.

Dignitie.

I lyke this good begining well.

Dutie.

That w<sup>ch</sup> followed had allso very good successe. Ffor after this these xxx<sup>tie</sup> persons devyded them selves into twoe partes agreing to devyde the

---

"*Sheriffs' Fines.*"—By Order of Court of Common Council, 6th September, 1552, of £300 received as Fines for refusing to take the office of Sheriff from John Crymes, Clothworker, Thomas Clayton, Baker, and John Brown, Mercer, £200 was assigned to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and £100 to Christ's Hospital.

little between them & to allow all the professors  
— ministers, superintendents & Elders of the  
or four of the better sorts of every parish  
before them, to the end to approve of  
their sentes drawn on the rest of their parishes  
now to a frank benediction & whole permission  
and to that effect they duly bound themselves  
a very fine little & learned oration being  
printed out, they gave to every preacher and  
minister the better to instruct & approve  
people in every parish to give liberally

Dignitie I can hardly believe that the benediction of  
London only would rest to a competent sum to relieve  
such a number.

Dutic.

15. 9. 17.

Cittie betwene them & to calle all the preachers mynisters, churchewardaines & sydemen & w<sup>th</sup> three or foure of the better sorte of every paryshe before them to the ende to perswade them that they shoulde drawe on the rest of theire paryshoners to a francke benevolence & wekely pencion. And to that effecte they delyvered therew<sup>th</sup> a very fync wittie & learned oracon being printed w<sup>ch</sup> they gave to every preacher and mynister the better to instructe & perswade the people in every paryshe to gyve lyberallye.

Dignitie.

I can hardlye beleve that the benevolence of London only could ryse to a compotent some to releve suche a number.

Dutic

They desired also that there should be better payed  
 for to every soldier there was delivered one to the end  
 of the night gather of their best their  
 benevolence to that good worke / There were  
 also better delivered to the wardens of every  
 company to the same effect in the end a  
 number brought in great sums of money for  
 men gave frankly the worke was so generally  
 well liked the prisoners also at Walsley house  
 did continually provide the people to the labor  
 all so that money came in abundantly /

Dignitie

It is a joyfull thing to see that the people  
 were so ready to give their money to so  
 good a worke . /

Dutic

H.

Dutic.

They devysed allso that there shoulde be boxes provyded & to every Inholder there was delyvered one to the ende y<sup>t</sup> they mighte gather of their ghests their benevolence to that good worcke. There were allso boxes delyvered to the Wardeines of everye Companie to the same effecte w<sup>ch</sup> in the ende a nomber broughte in greate somes of money, for men gave franckly the worcke was so generally well lyked : the preachers allso at Pawles crosse did contynually perswade the people to gyve lyberally so that money came in abundantlye.

Dignitic.

It is a ioyfull thinge to heare that the people were so readye to gyve their moneye to so good a worcke.

Dutie They ~~shall~~ <sup>shall</sup> provide further / They was a v  
doynt right dovy honest counsellor in London a v  
houshold shaw a byll printed wherein there was a v  
a glasse windowe left open for his name  
for his some of moneye the summe whereof  
is this /

C. H. D. doe friendlye give & freely grante  
fourty shillings to be payde toward the service  
of the house for the poore  
toward the maintenance & continuance of the  
same poore

These bylles shal made & printed were delivered  
to the remembrances to the shew of the  
house deliver them to the honest counsellors  
of the shew of the dovy man to sett downe

Dutie,

They proceeded farther. There was a devyse that every honest housholder in London shoulde have a byll prynted wherein there was a glasse wyndowe lefte open for his name & for his some of moneye the tenure whereof is this.

T. W. doe franckly gyve & freely graunte foorthew<sup>th</sup> to be payde towards the ereccon of the houses for the poore . . . . & wekely towards the mainten<sup>u</sup>nce and continuance of ye same poore. . . . .

These bylles thus made & prynted were delyvered to the churchwardains to the ende that they should delyver them to the honest housholders of the paryshe & every man to sett downe

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"*Adevyse*," &c.—"This month of August (1552) began the great provision for the poor in London, towards the which every man was contributory, and gave certain money in hand, and covenanted to give a certain weekly."—Howes' Stow, p. 608.

his done name and his some what he would give  
 instantly & not delay

Dignitie This was a fine device & heere must needs be  
 a great some of money

Dutie Upon the retourn of these boxes by letter  
 & bondolomies & doore being entered into a fine  
 book by the Clarke then these were <sup>sent</sup> & sent  
 moved the L. maior & court of Aldermen  
 to sett downe these bondolomies, w<sup>ch</sup> they did  
 & they gave an Emendation <sup>thi</sup> & so were  
 done w<sup>ch</sup> the Court had purposed of  
 King w<sup>ch</sup> done was turned over to the  
 Thomas Hospital

Dignitie

his owne name and his some what he woulde gyve presently & wekelye.

Dignitie. This was a fyne devyse & there must nedes ryse a greate some of moneye.

Dutie. Uppon the retourne of these boxes bylles & benevolences & every thing entred into a faire booke by the Clarcke then these xxx<sup>tie</sup> persons moved the L. Maior & Courte of Aldermen to sett downe theire benevolence, w<sup>ch</sup> they did & they gave an hundrethe pownds & 50<sup>ti</sup> a yere Lande w<sup>ch</sup> the Cyttie had purchased of y<sup>e</sup> king w<sup>ch</sup> Lande was tourned over to St. Thomas Hospitall.

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*"Land," &c.*—On 11th August, 1562, it was agreed that the Savoy and certain other lands originally given to the 3 Hospitals should be turned over to St. Thomas' Hospital, in whose possession they have since remained.

Dignitie If the all thinge spent that of the good men take  
in hand /

Dutic After the feast xxx<sup>th</sup> of the prayed the Lord  
Mayor & Councill of Aldermen to have the  
appointed for the voyage & harboring of the  
poore people was willingly granted /

Dignitie What house were there /

Dutic The one was the house of the late dissolved  
Greyfriars was house at that time stood void  
& empty, only the number of six or seven  
harbored therein all night the other was  
house was over some hall at the same

hospital

Dignitie. I see all things prospered that these good men tooke in hande.

Dutie. After this these xxx<sup>tie</sup> persons prayed the Lorde Maior & Courte of Aldermen to have houses appoynted for the receyte & harboring of these poore people w<sup>ch</sup> was willingly graunted.

Dignitie. What houses were theye.

Dutie. The one was the house of the late dissolved Greyffriers w<sup>ch</sup> house at that tyme stood voyde & emptie, only a number of hoores & Roges harbored therein all nighte, the other was y<sup>e</sup> house w<sup>ch</sup> wee nowe call St. Thomas

+ hospitall w<sup>ch</sup> house had w<sup>as</sup> & empty in long tyme  
being in Christes hospitall there was one Thomas  
Brynstoff vicar of Christes church w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>as</sup> com-  
m<sup>is</sup>ed Govern<sup>or</sup> compounded & boughte all his tables  
boardstade & other thinge w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>as</sup> in an  
Inventory of w<sup>ch</sup> thinge the Govern<sup>or</sup>  
made seeme in comp<sup>is</sup>ing house & thinge for tyme  
Charles.

Dignitie These houses were very richement furnished  
& purposed but I thinke they were farre oute  
of repair /

Duties These were summe part oute of repairing & repair  
these were <sup>the</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> w<sup>as</sup> to be made

repaired

Hospitall w<sup>ch</sup> house stode voyde & emptie a long tyme saving in Chrystes Hospitall there laie one Thomas Bryckett Vicar of Chrystes church w<sup>th</sup> whome the Governo<sup>rs</sup> compounded & boughte all his tables beadsteads & other things whereof there is an Inventorye of whose lodging the Governo<sup>rs</sup> made them a compting house & lodging for their Clarcke.

Dignitie.

These houses were very convenient for suche a purpose but I thincke they were farre oute of repacons.

Dutie.

Yea they were sumwhat oute of repacon & therefore these xxx<sup>tie</sup> persons thoughte yt good to make


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*Thomas Birkhed*, by the Letters Patent of Henry VIII, dated 27th December, 1547, was appointed "the first original and modern Vicar" of the newly-formed Parish of Christ Church, Newgate Street, and was to have a fit habitation and a yearly pension of £26 13s. 4d.

On 4th March, 1553, the Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital agreed that he be granted £6 13s. 4d. quarterly for life "for his house which he had within "Christ's Hospital."


"At the suppression of the Monasteries, the Monastery of the Franciscans or "Gray friers escaped the fury by the protection or mediation of what good Angel "incarnate I know not. But surely it was God's good will it should stand."

—Howes' Stow, p. 982.

 regent of officers, so that he was made regent  
to be Treasurer of Christe Hospital in the  
year 1525 after T. Major, then was also  
regent to be Treasurer of St Thomas  
Hospital in the Easter year also afterwards  
was T. Major of London

They also agreed that forty new best  
coules should be displayed & made new & new  
to receive the poor

They also ordered that St Thomas Hospital  
should be made able to harbor & receive 300  
persons /

 They also ordered that Christe Hospital  
should be made new to harbor & receive 500  
persons /

choyce of Officers, so that there was chosen to be Treasurer of Chrysts hospitall Mr. Roe w<sup>ch</sup> was after L. Maior. There was also chosen to be Treasurer of S<sup>t</sup> Thomas Hospitall Mr. Chester whoe also afterwarde was L. Maior of London.

They also agreed that forthw<sup>th</sup> these twoe houses shoulde be repayred & made swete and redye to receyve the poore.

They also ordered that S<sup>t</sup> Thomas Hospitall should be made able to harbo<sup>r</sup> & receave 300 persons.

They also ordered that Chrystes Hospitall shoulde be made redye to harbo<sup>r</sup> and receive 500 persons.

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*Sir Thomas Rowe*, Knt., Merchant Taylor, Lord Mayor 1568, was apparently offered the Treasurership, but did not accept the post, as the Account Books of Christ's Hospital show that Richard Grafton was the first Treasurer.

Asb m<sup>e</sup> Chas. Cooper one of the xxv<sup>th</sup> of the  
 took upon him to paye 500 ffchequerbede  
 500 p<sup>er</sup>che of Straws to l<sup>ie</sup> under the  
 featherbede & as many blankette & tyeonfome  
 of p<sup>er</sup>che to be allowed for the same  
 w<sup>ch</sup>en he sh<sup>al</sup> be p<sup>er</sup>che as many as sh<sup>al</sup> be  
 some to be tyeonfome w<sup>ch</sup>erke

Ther was also appointed to care of the  
 house of the xxv<sup>th</sup> to be the w<sup>ch</sup>erke of the  
 w<sup>ch</sup>erke w<sup>ch</sup>erke hereafter on / viz.

Stephon Cobbe  
 John Blondell  
 Thomas Lodge  
 Thomas Bluntell  
 Thomas Eaton  
 King and Grafton

Ther was  
 for the  
 hospital

George Dodson  
 Thomas ffoster  
 Thomas Gynthe  
 William Petoufome  
 m<sup>e</sup> E. E. E.  
 John Sadgore

Allso M<sup>r</sup> Callthroppe one of the xxx<sup>tie</sup> persons tooke vppon him to provyde 500 featherbedds & 500 padds of Strawe to laie vnder the featherbedds & as manye blanchetts & a thousande paire of shetes to be allowed for the same when he had furnyshed as many as shoulde come to a thousand marcks.

There was allso appoynted to eache of these houses Surveyo<sup>rs</sup> to see the worckes goe forwards whose names hereafter ensue. Viz.

Stephen Cobbe

George Tedlowe

John Blondell

Henry Ffyssher

Thomas Lodge

These were for St. Thomas  
Hospital. Thomas Hunte

Thomas Bartlett

These were for St. Thomas  
Hospital. William Petersone

Thomas Eaton

Mr. Essex

Richarde Grafton

John Sawyer

---

Stephen Cobb, Haberdasher; Thomas Lodge, Grocer, Lord Mayor 1562; Thomas Bartlett, Stationer; and Richard Grafton, Grocer, were among the first Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

These were  
for Xristes  
Hospital.

These  
were  
for St.  
Thomas  
Hospital.

It is also ordered that a proclamation should be made  
to doo so all forreine beggers

They also took order w<sup>th</sup> the men of the Livery  
companies were into London that they should not change  
the Cyttie Alldomynge from certayne persons & took  
bonds of the Govern<sup>r</sup> of the Livery companies  
for perform<sup>ce</sup> of the same

Dignitie I praye you make reports of the names of the  
good Govern<sup>r</sup>s for truely I am assured that they  
were appointed of God to attomplish his good  
worke

Dutie After all these things, toyles, paines and  
travails taken the Liverymen were now to be in a  
readynesse for any such manner of necessities

more

It was also ordered that a proclamacon shoulde be made to avoyde all forreine beggers.

They also tooke order w<sup>th</sup> the men of the Lazar houses nere vnto London that they shoulde not anoye the Cytie allowing them certaine pencions & tooke bands of the Governo<sup>rs</sup> of those Lazar houses for performance of coven<sup>u</sup>nts.

Dignitie.

I praie you make reporte of the names of these good Governo<sup>rs</sup>, for truely I am perswaded that they were appointed of god to accomplyshe this good worcke.

Dutie.

After all these theire metings, toyles, paines and traveiles taken, the houses grewe nowe to be in readynes & furnyshed w<sup>th</sup> all manner of nessaries

mete & concordment whereupon the Governours meeting  
at the Guildhalle agreed together to make all in the  
Compting house made for the Governours in the  
Hospital on the 21<sup>st</sup> Day of October 1552. At  
the same place the next day was  
after followed viz.

|          |                              |                 |
|----------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| Aldermen | M <sup>r</sup> Martin Barnes | John Bidmore    |
|          | M <sup>r</sup> Andrew Judde  | William Egester |
|          | M <sup>r</sup> John Olyve    | Thomas Lodge    |
|          | M <sup>r</sup> Harder        | George Wood     |
|          | M <sup>r</sup> Hewette       | John Bindell    |

Thomas Bartlett  
 Clement Moxon  
 William Crompton  
 John Chapproppe  
 M<sup>r</sup> Lome.

mete and convenient.

Whereuppon the Governo<sup>rs</sup> meeting at the Gvildhalle agreed together to mete all in the Compting house made for the Governo<sup>rs</sup> in Chrystes Hospitall on the vi<sup>th</sup> daie of October 1552. At w<sup>ch</sup> tyme and place they mette whose names hereafter followe. Viz.

|           |                              |                 |
|-----------|------------------------------|-----------------|
|           | S <sup>r</sup> Martyn Bowes  | John Browne     |
| Aldermen. | S <sup>r</sup> Andrewe Judde | William Chester |
|           | S <sup>r</sup> John Olyve    | Thomas Lodge    |
|           | M <sup>r</sup> Jarveis       | Guye Waed       |
|           | M <sup>r</sup> Hewetts       | John Blundell   |
|           | Thomas Bartletts             |                 |
|           | Clement Newce                |                 |
|           | William Crompton             |                 |
|           | John Callthroppe             |                 |
|           | M <sup>r</sup> Lonne         |                 |

M<sup>r</sup> Heyward  
 Walter Young  
 Thomas Norton  
 Henry Nether  
 Jasper Nether  
 Thomas Lort  
 M<sup>r</sup> E. Noy  
 Thomas Eaton

Sir John Hill  
 George Dodder  
 Thomas Lunt  
 William Peterson  
 Edward Wright  
 John Vinkers  
 Sir John Grafton

l. 10: 17. The said Governor hath made determination to make  
 regent of the said officers of the said State in  
 Christ's Hospital And firste they began with  
 one Thomas Eaton, who was regent  
 of the said London being a blake man who  
 was compounded to sette downe his son in the  
 said school one Edmund Edwards /

Digmitic

Truly a good company of the said men is yet  
 ,

apparent

Mr Heywarde

Richarde Hill

Walter Younge

George Toedlowe

Thomas Ffenton

Thomas Hunte

Henry Ffyssher

William Peterson

Jesper Ffyssher

Edwarde Wythers

Thomas Locke

John Vickers

Mr Essexe

Richarde Grafton

Thomas Eaton

to fo. 17.

These Governo<sup>rs</sup> thus mette determyned to make choyce of theire Officers w<sup>ch</sup> shoulde serve in Chrystes Hospitall. And fyrste they began w<sup>th</sup> one Thomas Cleaton whoe was chosen Shyriffe of London being a baker w<sup>th</sup> whome they compounded to sette owte his fyne in breade w<sup>ch</sup> was one hundredth powndes.

Digniti

Truely a grave company of wyse men as yt

approved by their authority

Duties

They also made their report of all other officers  
not were thought to be in that house  
to attend upon the children / viz.

incident of John Dinkers was 2d yearly for expenses & service  
of house  
in house charge of  $\frac{2}{2} \frac{6}{13} \frac{4}{4}$

Charles John Watson was 2d yearly for expenses was 10-0-0

Edward William Smoot was 2d yearly for was 6-13-4

Butler Thomas M. was 2d yearly for was 6-13-4

Underbutler William B. was 2d yearly for was 2-0-0

Book Anthony J. was 2d yearly for was 8-0-0

Porters { John S. was 2d yearly for was 6-0-0  
          { John F. was 2d yearly for was 6-0-0  
          { was 2d yearly for was 6-0-0  
          { was 2d yearly for was 6-0-0

Printer John Robinson was 2d yearly for was 15-0-0

appeareth by their proceedings.

Dutie. They also made their choyce of all other officers which were thought mete to serve in that house & to attend upon the children. Viz.

|                               |                                                                                                                       | <i>Li</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Wardene<br>of ye house.       | John Vickers whose had yerely for his paines<br>& service a gowne clothe of . . . . .                                 | 2         | 13        | 4         |
| Clarke.                       | John Watson whose fee and liverye was . . . . .                                                                       | 10        | 0         | 0         |
| Stewarde.                     | William Smoothing whose fee was yerely . . . . .                                                                      | 6         | 13        | 4         |
| Buttler.                      | Thomas Mason whose yerely fee was . . . . .                                                                           | 6         | 13        | 4         |
| Under-<br>buttler.            | William Benne whose yerely fee was . . . . .                                                                          | 2         | 0         | 0         |
| Cooke.                        | Anthonye Ideson whose yerely fee was . . . . .                                                                        | 8         | 0         | 0         |
| Porters.                      | John Saepshead & John Fforeskeue whose<br>yerely fee was to eache of them w <sup>th</sup> their<br>liveryes . . . . . | 6         | 0         | 0         |
| Gramer<br>Schoole<br>Mayster. | John Robynson whose yerely fee was . . . . .                                                                          | 15        | 0         | 0         |

*John Watson* was Clerk and Writing Master until his death in October, 1562. He was buried at Christ Church, 1st November, 1562, and a Pension was granted by the Governors to his Widow.

Most of these names appear in the first List of Salaries paid in June, 1553.

*Warden.*—This intended appointment did not come into effect. It was modelled on that of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where the celebrated Thomas Vicary or Vicars (Sergeant Surgeon to Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary and Elizabeth) was Warden at a like fee.

*Robert Ballthorp.*—The following Epitaph was inscribed on his Monument in St. Bartholomew's Church: "Here Robert Balthrop lies interred, To Elizabeth our Queen, Who Sergeant of the Chirurgeons sworn Neere 30 years hath been. He died at 69 of years, December 9th the day, The year of grace 800 twice, "Deducting 9 away."

<sup>to</sup> Grant <sup>th</sup> James Schmeu w<sup>o</sup>st yerely fee w<sup>o</sup> 10-0-0

<sup>to</sup> <sup>to</sup> <sup>to</sup> John Whitby w<sup>o</sup>st yerely fee w<sup>o</sup> 3-6-8

<sup>to</sup> <sup>to</sup> <sup>to</sup> Thomas Doves and Thomas Cutler  
for the rectory  
A. B. C. w<sup>o</sup>st yerely fee to each of them 2-13-4

<sup>to</sup> <sup>to</sup> <sup>to</sup> Thomas of Winkley w<sup>o</sup>st yerely fee w<sup>o</sup> 2-13-4

Chirurgians Robert Blithgrave w<sup>o</sup>st yerely fee w<sup>o</sup> 13-6-8

Chirurgians Henry Bidmore w<sup>o</sup>st yerely fee w<sup>o</sup> 4-0-0

A Barbour John Staples w<sup>o</sup>st yerely fee w<sup>o</sup> 2-0-0

A Daples Robert Cook w<sup>o</sup>st yerely fee w<sup>o</sup> 2-13-4

<sup>to</sup> <sup>to</sup> <sup>to</sup> Thomas Crisley w<sup>o</sup>st yerely fee w<sup>o</sup> 2-0-0

<sup>to</sup> <sup>to</sup> <sup>to</sup> Thomas Lurab w<sup>o</sup>st yerely fee w<sup>o</sup> 0-10-0

to

|                                                      |                                                                     | <i>Li</i> |   |    |      |
|------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|---|----|------|
| Gramer<br>vsher.                                     | Jeames Seamer whose yerely fee was                                  | .         | . | 10 | 0 0  |
| A Teacher<br>to write.                               | John Watson whose yerelye fee was                                   | .         | . | 3  | 6 8  |
| Schoole-<br>maisters<br>for the<br>Petties<br>A.B.C. | Thomas Lowes and Thomas Cutts whose<br>yerelye fees to each of them | .         | . | 2  | 13 4 |
| A Scoole-<br>maister for<br>Musicke.                 | A Teacher of pricksonge whose yerely fee was                        | .         | . | 2  | 13 4 |
| Chirurgione.                                         | Robte Ballthroppe whose yerely fee was                              | .         | . | 13 | 6 8  |
| Chirurgionc.                                         | Henry Browne whose yerely fee was                                   | .         | . | 4  | 0 0  |
| A Barbor.                                            | John Staples whose yerely fee was                                   | .         | . | 2  | 0 0  |
| A Taylor.                                            | Robte Cooke whose yerelye fee was                                   | .         | . | 2  | 13 4 |
| The coale<br>keper.                                  | Trongon Charsley whose yerelye fee was                              | .         | . | 2  | 0 0  |
| Themazon<br>scourer.                                 | Thomas Lucas whose yerely fee was                                   | .         | . | 10 | 0    |

These were also embraced more Beadles & by joint  
 robes also embraced by Nelson Esq. & Regis  
 robes were then greater then before

Governo<sup>r</sup> Mr. Cinkens robes & robes for robes 1-6-8

Mistress. Dyne's Sexton robes & robes for robes  
 before a byverey & 18<sup>th</sup> robes for robes 3-6-8

Excheq<sup>r</sup> Mr. And dore of them for robes for  
 robes & robes for robes & robes for robes  
 robes & robes for robes & robes for robes

The Brute John robes & robes for robes for robes

The Sexton of Excheq<sup>r</sup> robes & robes  
 robes for robes attendant robes & robes - 1-0-0

The Governo<sup>r</sup> did also make the robes of robes  
 of robes

There were also increased more Beadelles & their wages was also increased by reason that their pains was then greater then before.

|            |                                                                                                                                                   | <i>Li</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
|------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Governors  | Mr. Vickers whose yerely fee was . . .                                                                                                            | 1         | 6         | 8         |
| Matron.    | Agnes Sexton whose yerely fee was besyde a lyverey and 18 <sup>d</sup> . a weke for hir boorde . . .                                              | 3         | 6         | 8         |
| Systers.   | xxv <sup>tie</sup> and every of them had yerely for their severall fees xl <sup>s</sup> . & a lyverey and xvi pence a weke for their boorde wages |           |           |           |
| The Bruer. | John Wasse had for his yerely fee . . .                                                                                                           |           |           |           |
|            | The Sextone of Chrystes church had for his attendance yerely . . . . .                                                                            | 1         | 0         | 0         |
|            | The Govern <sup>rs</sup> did also make the like choice of                                                                                         |           |           |           |

Officers for St Thomas Hospital next year's fest  
were as follows viz: /

Hospitaller Mr William Mansfette next year's fest was <sup>11<sup>th</sup> of</sup> 10-0-0

Church John Mearlows next year's fest was 0-10-0-0

Steward Richard Mize next year's fest was 0-6-13-0

Buttler John Wyllscombe next year's fest was 0-5-0-0

Doyle Mr William Dunderwood next year's fest was 0-8-0-0

Chirurgeons  
John Underbye  
Marekno Jensen  
John Andersen  
John Sjöström  
John Parker  
John Sturbutt

22 of

Officers for St. Thomas Hospitall whose yerely fees  
were as followe. Viz.

|              |                                          | <i>Li</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
|--------------|------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Hospitteler. | William Morsette whose yerely fee was .  | .         | 10        | 0 0       |
| Clareke.     | John Marleye whose yerely fee was .      | .         | 10        | 0 0       |
| Stewarde.    | Richarde Maye whose yerely fee was .     | .         | 6         | 13 0      |
| Buttler.     | John Pyllsworthe whose yerely fee was .  | .         | 5         | 0 0       |
| Cooke,       | William Underwood whose yerely fee was . | .         | 8         | 0 0       |

Chirurgions.

John Enderbye

Mathewe Johnson

John Anderson

John Sheryffe

John Parker

John Sturbutts

All the above (Chirurgiens maistres) and  
 others of them for their personal  
 fees hereby

f. 6 d.  
 15-0-0

The of fiers and reason of the children taken and received  
 into the house to the number of three hundred and  
 eight as also the aged & lame into St Thomas  
 Hospital to the number of 260 / A number of the  
 children being taken from the Dunghill when they  
 came to school & being & to a pure & well  
 dyed & downy & so by the way the same aged & other  
 in the hospital as dyed / And a number of them  
 as well the children in Christ's Hospital as of the  
 aged & lame in St Thomas Hospital would  
 rather dwell when the porters were absent  
 that they mighte steal oute & fall to some other  
 occupation so that a number of them were simply

All these were Chirurgions whoe had eache of *Li s. d.*  
 them for their severall fees yerelye . . . 15 0 0

The officers thus chosen & the children taken and  
 receaved into the house to the number of three hundrethe  
 and eightie as allso the aged & lame into St Thoms  
 hospitall to the number of 260 A number of the  
 children being taken from the dunghill when they came  
 to swete and cleane keping & to a pure dyett dyed  
 downe righte & so lykewyse the poore aged & other  
 in the hospitalles dyed. And a number of them aswell  
 the children in Chrystes hospitall as of the Aged and  
 lame in St. Thomas hospitall woulde watche duely when  
 the porters were absent that they mighte steale oute &  
 falle to theire olde occupacon so that a number of them  
 were sharply

to fol. 18.

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"*The children . . . received into the House,*" &c.—From Howes' Stow (p. 608) we learn that the 23rd November, 1552, was the exact date of the first admission both into Christ's and St. Thomas' Hospitals.

"*Dunghill*" = dustheap (c.f. "a dunghill of seacoale ashes."—Stow 1633 Ed. p. 180).

"*Dyed downe righte.*"—*v.* "Annals of Christ's Hospital," pp. 47-48. The earliest Register shows a very high rate of mortality, but the death rate throughout London in Tudor times was terrible. Out of an estimated population of 120,000, 7,830 died in 1578, *i.e.*, 65 per 1,000; and 6,762 in 1582, *i.e.*, 56 per 1,000, while in 1593 it was upwards of 140 per 1,000 (*c.* Creighton's History of Epidemics in Britain).

being led before they could be brought to abide within  
the bounds of their house / And I have as my  
memory doeth / no better done in order manner  
of my beginning of my house / There were also  
related weekly by persons to the number of  
six hundred / during your absence /

Dignitie I most hartely thank you / for you have taken  
great pains & if order in all my life time  
stand any thing less more delighted me than  
your report.

Dutie There resteth yet much more yet I will  
deliberate unto you as briefly as I may /

Dignitie I will not be wanting full to you for this your  
great pains & trouble /

Dutie  
et delict

punished before they coulde be broughte to abyde w<sup>th</sup>in the boundes of theire houses. Thus I have as my memorye serveth me sette downe the order & manner of the beginning of these houses. There were allso releved wekely by pencions to the number of vi hundreth decayed housholders.

Dignitic. I most hartely thancke you for you have taken greate paines & I never in all my lyfe tyme hearde any thing that more delighted me then this yo<sup>r</sup> reporte

Dutie. There resteth yet much more w<sup>ch</sup> I will delyver vnto you as brefely as I maie.

Dignitic. I will not be vnthanckfull to you for this your greate paines & traveile.

"*Sharply punished.*"—The punishment is not recorded, but we know that anyone who escaped from Bridewell and was re-taken as a vagrant was to be "whipped at the cart's tail, and on a repetition, to be treated as a rogue of the "first degree and have his ear bored," and at the third offence to be used as a felon. (Bridewell Royal Hospital, p. 48.)

"*Pensions.*"—The care of the aged was, and is, as much the object of Christ's Hospital as the care of the young. Although the general funds are no longer applicable for this purpose, upwards of 1,300 aged pensioners are now paid out of special funds devised or given, mostly by the Governors, for the relief of the Blind and various classes of people.

Dutie

It dothe me good to heare you so delighted w<sup>th</sup> so  
longe & tedious a lecture & because if you  
take pleasure in it I will assure you as much as my  
poore knowledge will p<sup>ro</sup>mitte me /

During this time the Benchelers were very busie &  
diligent to claime the statutes & lawes of the  
Burgers & of other freemen /

There was also for the poore children of the free schools  
a place made to dispute w<sup>th</sup> the scholars of other  
free schools & school houses & parishes & to  
forward the rewarding of such as best deserved /

This was first moved by M<sup>r</sup> William Eggeston  
to encourage the poore children to learning & after  
some time was ordered by M<sup>r</sup> Martin Boob to give  
yearly maintenance for the continuance of it but  
his mynde altered & so it came to nothing /

Dignitie

M.

Dntic.

Yt dothe me good to heare you so delighted w<sup>th</sup> so longe & tedious a historie & because I perceave you take pleasure in yt I will performe as muche as my poore knowledge will permytte me.

During this tyme the Beadelles were very busie & dilligente to clense the streates & lanes of Roges, beggers & of other forreine poore.

There was allso for the poore children of the free scoole a place made to dispute w<sup>th</sup> the schollers of other free schooles & sylver pennes & garlands provyded towards the rewarding of suche as best deserved. This was fyrste erected by S<sup>r</sup> William Chester to encourage the poore children to learning & after promyse was made by S<sup>r</sup> Martyn Boes to gyve yerely mainten<sup>ance</sup> for the continuance of yt but his mynde altered & so yt came to nothing.

"*A place made to dispute with the scholars of other free schools,*" &c.—Prior to the Dissolution these disputations were held in the Priory of St. Bartholomew, and revived for a year or two in the Cloister, *i.e.*, the "Garden," of Christ's Hospital, where the best Scholars (those still of St. Anthonie's School) were rewarded with Bows and Arrows of silver given to them by Sir Martin Bowes,—Stow, 1633, Ed. p. 64.

"*The Town Ditch.*"—Begun in 1211 and finished in 1213, this formed a Moat 200 feet broad round the City Wall. Stow says that it was "now of late neglected" and forced either to a very narrow and filthy channel, or altogether stopped up "for gardens planted and houses builded thereon."

A strip 890 feet long and about 80 feet broad was leased to the Governors by the Corporation of London, the first lease being for 50 years at 12<sup>d</sup> per year. Much of this was let by the Governors; part was "a Burienge Place bothe for y<sup>e</sup> children of this House and Hospitall and for Christes Church Parische, called "after y<sup>e</sup> name of y<sup>e</sup> Hempe Yarde"; and part was "a Yard called or known "as the Town Ditch being a place of recreation for the children of this House and "for the laying of Timber." (Christ's Hospital Register of Lands.)

[illegible]

Dutic You & doe graciously considered of the service we in  
 doe surmounted farre the more we had before  
 under 3000<sup>th</sup> but God so wrought in the hearts of  
 a number of good men, & at some men by word and  
 advised the former desire that they were done per  
 cost & regarded, And other there were that  
 bought the farther bodde & coverlet, sheets, blanket  
 & other & smother & dispersed great sums of money  
 we, under name to our publique Annuities that  
 God in service brought great things to pass in

Dignitie.

The furnytüre of these twoe houses w<sup>th</sup> wainescott  
beadsteads & A thousande featherbeds ii thousande paire  
of sheetes w<sup>th</sup> coverletts & blancketts accordingly coulde  
not but ryse to a marveilous chardge besydes the making  
& repairing of the houses.

Dutie.

You have graceously consydered of the chardge w<sup>ch</sup>  
indede surmounted farre the receyte w<sup>ch</sup> was a lytle vnder  
3000<sup>£</sup> but god so wroughte in the harte of a number of  
good men, that some men buylded and vawted the towne  
dytche at theire owne proper costs & chardges. And  
other there were that boughte featherbedds, coverletts,  
shetes, blankets, sherts & smocks & disbursed greate  
somes of moneye w<sup>ch</sup> never came to any publicque  
accountpe so that god in secreate broughte greate things  
to passe in

# the Acknowledgements of this foundation

Dignitie **Truely** it was the only worke of God & becomen  
in a blessed tyme

Dutie **It** doth so appeare so for that the vertuous prince  
king Edward the firste was the firste  
begetter of this foundation, & having knowledge of  
the forwardnes of this good worke did of him selfe  
commande ordeines to be made ordeines to be sett  
his estate that all the hymen belonging to the  
remeres in London shoulde be brought & delivered  
to the governours for the use of the poor residing  
sufficient for the common table etc. to welle  
supplyed for the mynsters & clerkes who  
hymen did greata service in the church especiall  
in St Thomas hospitall where the daye came  
is now

the aduancemente of this fowndacon.

Dignitie. Truly yt was the only worcke of god & begonne in a blessed tyme.

Dutie. Yt dothe appeare so, for that the vertuous prynce king Edwarde whose godly lres were the fyrste begetters of this fowndacon, having knowledge of the forwardnes of this good worcke did of himselfe comaunde warrante to be made wherevnto he sett his hande that all the lynnmen belonging to the churches in London shoulde be broughte & delyvered to the governo<sup>rs</sup> for the vse of these poore, reserving sufficient for the comunion table w<sup>th</sup> towells & Surplyces for the mynysters & Clarke, w<sup>ch</sup> lynnmen did great service in those causes & especiall in S<sup>t</sup> Thomas hospitall where the Aged, lame

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*"Linen belonging to the Churches in London."*—In a memo. in Cecil's hand of matters to be transacted at a Council on 24th November, 1552, is the following item: "To move the Ks Matie that the newe hospit in Lōdō maye haue of ye Ks "gyft the lynnē of y<sup>e</sup> Churchē in Londen." (State Papers (Domestic) Edward VI., Vol. 15, No. 51.)

8 fore people more to be raised

[illegible]

Duties All this whilst the Court was composed of persons  
 whose notwithstanding to accomplish that duty, &  
 was compelled to be ready to the statutes of the  
 men & women And as the time passed they  
 brought them into that parts of the Court &  
 hospital not to make the Government &  
 your new to be more kept from doing any further  
 service all of you not employed to any comparison  
 for the

& sore people were to be cured.

Dignitie.

These twoe worthie houses ar perfectly performed : the children w<sup>ch</sup> ar the Rootes of beggerie ar provyded for, the lane & aged ar removed, so that nowe there resteth only the thirde house for the lustie Roges & ydell vagabonds.

Dutie.

Att this present the Cyttie was unprovided of suche a house notw<sup>th</sup>standing to accomplyshe that w<sup>ch</sup> was promysed they cleansed the streates of ydell men & woemen. And as the tyme served theye broughte them into that parte of Chrystes hospitall w<sup>ch</sup> is nowe the schoolemaysters house where they were kepte from doing any farther harme allthoughe not ymployed to any occupacons

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*"Idle men and women."*—For many years adults continued to be admitted into Christ's Hospital. (c. "Annals of Christ's Hospital," p. 39.)

for the place served not / but he is continued not  
 longe for shortly after the death of the said  
 to the king in the for the count of Brudenell was  
 in short time the said obtained / the manner wherein  
 stanes to prove I will with donation in writing  
 as yet presented because the said was continued  
 the whole substance of the said of all the  
 foundation /

Dignitie That of all the rest I desire to leave /

Dutic The said was a fine supplication made to be delivered  
 to the king in the name of the poor, & the  
 was appointed to be at the delivery thereof  
 the said names hereafter ensued viz.  
 Mr Doctor Wyndley Bysshop of London

Et macty

for the place served not. but this continued not longe for shortly after they devysed to make meanes to the king's matie for the house of Brydewell w<sup>ch</sup> in shorte tyme they obteyned. the manner & circumstances thereof I will putt downe in wrighting as yt proccaded because therein was conteyned the whole substance of the cause of all the fowndacon.

Dignitie.

That of all the rest I desier to heare.

Dutie,

There was a fyne supplicacon made to be delyvered to the kinge in the name of the poore & there was appoynted to be at the delyverye thereof theye whose names hereafter ensewe, viz.

Mr. Docto<sup>r</sup> Rydley Bysshop of London

|                   |             |
|-------------------|-------------|
| Mr Martyn Boob    | Mr Lodge    |
| Mr Rowland Hill   | Mr Excome   |
| Mr Androwa Judd   | Mr Murrey   |
| Mr John Gressham  | Mr Blunder  |
| Mr John Olyde     | Mr Bartlett |
| Mr William Eyster | Mr Grafton  |

This supplication was delivered by the Bysshoppe  
of London to the King in his inner closet at  
Westminster upon the sixth of July the second  
Ordin in the Remembrance of the L. M. M. M.  
Cytizens for theire forwardnes in that good  
worke /

A Copie of the same supplication

For Ihesus Christes sake ingete Dolor & moste  
dreade poerdigne Lorde. Wee the miserable  
sinners & friendles people beseege your gracious Ma.  
to raise upon us your eyes of mercie & compassio.  
no 808

|                                |                          |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| S <sup>r</sup> Martyn Boes     | M <sup>r</sup> Lodge     |
| S <sup>r</sup> Rowland Hill    | M <sup>r</sup> Broome    |
| S <sup>r</sup> Andrewe Judde   | M <sup>r</sup> Marche    |
| S <sup>r</sup> John Gressham   | M <sup>r</sup> Blondell  |
| S <sup>r</sup> John Olyve      | M <sup>r</sup> Bartletts |
| M <sup>r</sup> William Chester | M <sup>r</sup> Grafton   |

This supplicacon was delyvered by the Bysshoppe of London to the king in his inner clossett at Westmynster vppon his knees w<sup>th</sup> a learned oracon in the comendacons of the L Maior & Cyttezens for their forwardenes in that good worcke.

A Coppie of y<sup>e</sup> same supplicacon.

Ffor Jhesus Chrystes sake righte deare & moste dread soveraigne Lorde. Wee the myserable soré sicke & frendless people beseche yo<sup>r</sup> gracious ma<sup>tie</sup> to cast vppon vs yo<sup>r</sup> eyes of mercye & compassion

Nowe more by the myghtie operation of Almightye  
the Cittie of London shal be readie & willingly  
& tenderly looked vpon that they shal not only  
gaue helpe for of maladies & diseases & the  
vertuous education & bringing up of the myghty  
& poore children / but also shal in readines moste  
affitable & welcome accompanie for the containing  
of us all in fully exercise by reason whereof  
wee shal no more fall into that filthy puddle  
of vices, wherunto the mayor & leaders of us  
into beggerie & all myghte / but from some sort  
shall walke in that freche feld of exercise wher  
is the ground & better of all manly vertue  
& honestie / But altho (moste gracious Lord)  
except we finde fauor in the eyes of yo<sup>r</sup> ma<sup>ty</sup>  
all this to be made & yo<sup>r</sup> hope of deliverance  
from that wretched vile estate cannot be attained  
for lacke

Whoe nowe by the mightie opera<sup>con</sup> of Almighty god the  
 Cyttezens of London have all readie so lovingly &  
 tenderly looked vppon that they have not only provided  
 healpe for o<sup>r</sup> malladies & disscases & the vertuous  
 educa<sup>con</sup> & bringing vpp of o<sup>r</sup> myserable & poore children  
 butt also have in a readynes moste profitable & wholesome  
 occupa<sup>cons</sup> for the contynuing of vs & o<sup>rs</sup> in godly  
 exerceyse, by Reason whereof wee shall no more falle into  
 that fylthie puddle of ydellnes, w<sup>ch</sup> was the mother &  
 leader of vs into beggerye & all myschefe, but from  
 henceforthe shall walke in that freshe fyeelde of exerceyse  
 w<sup>ch</sup> is the guyder & begetter of all wealthe vertue &  
 honestie. But alas (moste gracious Lorde) excepte wee  
 fynde favo<sup>r</sup> in the eies of yo<sup>r</sup> ma<sup>tie</sup> all this their traveile &  
 o<sup>r</sup> hope of delyverance from that wretched & vile estate  
 cannot be attained

for larks of sharbot & lodging / And therefore most  
gracious soveraigne Edward be speaking in Christes  
name & for Christes sake & also compassion upon  
us that wee in this have no longer in the streets  
for larks of sharbot & that of olden times  
in this may be longer & we be now glad to  
remov weale / Once into moste deare soveraigne  
is for one of yo<sup>r</sup> houses called Brydewell & being no  
doubte better cometo for us to lark of yo<sup>r</sup> ma<sup>tie</sup> &  
also to enjoye, yf we be lark of the same for of the full  
joyning & comfort sake / but we be the more  
members of of savior Ihesus Christe, sent by him,  
moste humblely sue to yo<sup>r</sup> grace in of savior Ihesus  
name Ihesus Christe that we be for his sake  
& for the service that he hath done to yo<sup>r</sup> grace  
& all the faythfull comons of yo<sup>r</sup> Realme in  
speaking

for lacke of harbo<sup>r</sup> & lodging. And therefore o moste gracious soveraigne heare vs speaking in Chrystes name & for Chrystes sake have compassion vppon vs that wee maie lye no longer in the streates for lacke of harbo<sup>r</sup> & that o<sup>r</sup> olde sore of ydellnes maie neyther longer vexe vs nor greve the comon weale. Oure sute moste deare soveraigne is for one of yo<sup>r</sup> houses called Brydewell A thing no doubte bothe vnmete for vs to aske of yo<sup>r</sup> ma<sup>tie</sup> & allso to enioye, yf wee asked the same for o<sup>r</sup> sinfull lyving & vnworthines sake, but wee as the poore members of o<sup>r</sup> savio<sup>r</sup> Jhesus Chryste, sent by him, moste humbly sue to yo<sup>r</sup> grace in o<sup>r</sup> saide Maister's name Jhesus Chryste that wee for his sake & for the service that he hathe done to yo<sup>r</sup> grace & all the faythfull Comons of yo<sup>r</sup> Realme in

spending his moste deare & precious blood for you  
 & his moste worthy in rewardes at yo<sup>r</sup> <sup>hies</sup> handes  
 given to us his members w<sup>th</sup> of his great mercy  
 & ammittes & acceptes in o<sup>r</sup> behalfes as granted  
 & given to him selfe the same yo<sup>r</sup> Euerlastyng  
 as a moste acceptable gyfte & sweete oblacion  
 offered vnto him & to us not w<sup>th</sup> but goe down  
 o<sup>r</sup> sinde in iustice & iudice w<sup>th</sup> all ready gatte  
 returned yo<sup>r</sup> in a <sup>hies</sup> w<sup>th</sup> an euerlastyng redemptiō shall  
 according to his greate redemptiō yo<sup>r</sup> iudice  
 an euerlastyng diadem & place you in the pallace  
 of eternall glorie and not w<sup>th</sup> only but the  
 whole Congregation & more spread throughout  
 the whole worlde shall & will ingete & diuine  
 & raye in resurrexion vnto o<sup>r</sup> sinde doomy & sweete  
 iudice & m<sup>e</sup> to p<sup>r</sup>serue & defende yo<sup>r</sup> m<sup>e</sup> <sup>hies</sup> botte necke &  
 for ever

spending his moste deare & precious blood for you & vs  
 maie receyve in rewarde at yo<sup>r</sup> ma<sup>ties</sup> handes gyven to vs  
 his members w<sup>ch</sup> of his greate mercye he accoumpteth &  
 acceptethe in o<sup>r</sup> behalfe as graunted & gyven to him selfe  
 the same yo<sup>r</sup> Graces house as a moste acceptable gyfte &  
 swete oblacon offered vnto him, & then not wee but he,  
 even o<sup>r</sup> saide mayster, & savio<sup>r</sup>, w<sup>ch</sup> all ready hathe  
 crowned yo<sup>r</sup> ma<sup>tie</sup> w<sup>th</sup> an earthely crowne, shall according  
 to his promyse crowne yo<sup>r</sup> grace w<sup>th</sup> an everlasting  
 Diademe & place you in the pallace of eternall glorie, and  
 not wee only but the whole Congregacon & churche  
 spread throughout the whole worlde shall & will nighte  
 & daie calle & crye incessantlye vnto o<sup>r</sup> saide loving &  
 swete savio<sup>r</sup> & m<sup>r</sup> to preserve & defende yo<sup>r</sup> ma<sup>tie</sup> bothe  
 nowe & for ever.

Dignitie This supplication was very well vnderstande and to  
your purpose & it was as orderly delivered & if  
trust it shall be good effect, I praye you  
repat was alle done

Dutie Before this supplication your were good note  
that in writing & delivered to the Counsaile  
of the whole contents & meaning of the L. Maior  
& Cittesens, howe they would employe the son  
of Bridewell, & the Land of the Cadiouffor &  
obtaining whereof they praye the Lordes  
be earnest sutors unto the King /

Dignitie I praye you knowe me did the L. Maior and  
Cittesens offer this booke to the Lord of the Counsaile  
it was receyved or did the L. of the Counsaile

Dignitie. This supplicacon was very well pende and to good purpose & yt was as orderly delyvered, & I trust yt tooke as goode effecte. I praie you what was ells done.

Dutie. Besyde the supplicacon there were good notes putt in wrighting & delyvered to the Counsaile of the whole entente & meaning of the L. Maior & Cyttezens, howe they woulde employe the house of Bridewell & the Lands of the Savoie, for y<sup>e</sup> obteyning whereof they praied the Lordes to be earnest suters vnto the kinge.

Dignitie. I praie you shewe me did the L. Maior and Cittezens offer this booke to y<sup>e</sup> Lords of y<sup>e</sup> Counsaile before yt was requyred, or did the L. of the Counsaile

*Demande yt /*

*Dutie*

Dyvers of the Counsaile & wyshed well to the further  
of theire pnter requyred hym to putt in writinge the  
theire whole entente & purpoe of theire dooynge  
that they myghte be satisfyed of the good meaning  
of the Cytie & that they theire sould be the  
better able to pswade the King to graunte the  
request / And so the Cytizens made dyvers  
bookes / whereof one was gyven to the King, &  
to the L. of the Counsaile & one to the Byshep  
of Canterbury & to dyvers others /

*Dignitie*

It shoulde be glad to see what is containyd in that  
bookes / And therefore yt be not to greate a  
volume & praye you make reports theireof,

*Dutie*

demaunde yt.

Dutie.

Dyvers of the Counsaile y<sup>t</sup> wyshed well to the furtherance of theire sute requyred them to putt in wrighting theire whole entente & purpose of their devyses that they mighte be satysfyed of y<sup>e</sup> good meaning of the Cytte & that then they shoulde be the better able to perswade the king to graunte theire request. And so the Cyttezens made dyvers bookes, whereof one was gyven to the kinge, one to the L of the Counsaile & one to the Bysshoppe of Canterbury & to dyvers others.

Dignitie.

I woulde be glad to see what is contayned in that booke. And therefore yf yt be not to greate a volume I praie you make reporte thereof.

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*Divers Books.*—Two of the originals are still in existence : one in the Parker MSS. at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, a copy of which appears in the 32nd Report of the Schools Inquiry Commissioners—Parker being the "Byschoppe of Canterbury" referred to. The other is in the Harleian Collection at the British Museum, No. 604, p. 176, and is reprinted in the "Supplement to the Memoranda relating to the Royal Hospitals," p. 32. (v. "Annals of Christ's Hospital," p. 29.)

In the General Account for 1553 there is the following entry in the month of November : "Paid to John Pillesworth for the writinge of certayne copies of the "state of Chrystes Hospittall and for one Alphabett of Lres. VI."

Dewtie I shall not neede to spende so much tyme for not  
yet viij years past I gave in a briefe of y<sup>e</sup>  
of other thinge to tye Governo<sup>r</sup> of Christes  
Hospital with yonge now date of memorie  
by whiche tye wols substance of tye booke is  
contayned in tye former dedes /

Dignitie If woe greates yttie to sat so good a thinge shoulde  
so soone be forgotten /

Dutie The pollorie was good & yt shal be good smer for  
tye king And not only graunte unto tye same  
wols sute but also became f founder & patrone  
of tye hospitall & yad w<sup>ch</sup> shal tye land of  
tye service to tye value of 450<sup>li</sup> a yere w<sup>ch</sup> shal y<sup>e</sup>  
invaluable shoulde tye plate as other thinge /

Dignitie  
This was

Dewtie. I shall not nede to spende so muche tyme for not yet  
viii. yeres past I gave in a brefe of y<sup>t</sup> & of other things to  
the Governo<sup>rs</sup> of Chrystes hospitall allthoughe nowe owte  
of memorye & againe the whole substance of the booke is  
conteyned in the former devyses.

Dignitie. It were greate pyttie that so good a thing shoulde so  
soone be forgotten.

Dutie. The pollecie was good & yt had as good successe for the  
king did not only graunte vnto them theire whole sute  
but also became ffounder & patrone of the hospitalls &  
gave w<sup>th</sup>all the Lands of the Savoie to the value of 450<sup>£</sup>  
a yere w<sup>th</sup>all y<sup>e</sup> moveables aswell the plate as other things.

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"*A brief*," &c.—This was diligently searched for in 1889, but without success. Had it been extant in the days of William Parry, he would doubtless have produced it as evidence.

"*Gave withal the Lands of the Savoy*."—The gift was announced by the King to the Lord Mayor at Whitehall, on 10th April, 1553. (v. Howes' *Stow*, p. 609).

signitie' This was a goodly gift but I praye you tell me  
what became of all the of faires belonging to y<sup>e</sup> house

Duties The Kinge appointed Mr. the Exchequer that every  
officer should save his accustomed stipend or  
wages during his life payde him quarterly  
by the Exchequer Mr. same yearly to 101-6-8 And  
his eldest officers dyed so they permyne redy / It  
was also founde that the said Mr. was in debt  
Mr. the Exchequer took order to paye 178-12-9

Being I have yet added to your favour in this manner lett  
 mee be satisfied w<sup>th</sup> you can w<sup>th</sup> sat<sup>is</sup>factions make  
 the kinge to departe from so beautifull a consort as  
 Bridewell was so very chely furnished w<sup>th</sup> so greates  
 of sundryes & being so lately bought, and all so w<sup>th</sup> sat<sup>is</sup>  
 ended

Dignitie. This was a goodly gyfte but I praie you tell me what became of all the Officers belonging to y<sup>e</sup> house.

Dutie. The kinge coven<sup>n</sup>ted w<sup>th</sup> the Cyttie that every Officer shoulde have his accustomed stypende or wages During his lyfe payde him quarterlye by the Cyttie w<sup>ch</sup> came yerely to 101<sup>£i</sup> 6<sup>s</sup>. 8<sup>d</sup>. And as these Officers dyed so these pencions ceased. It was allso founde that the Savoie was in debte w<sup>che</sup> the Cyttie tooke order to paie 178<sup>£i</sup> 12<sup>s</sup>. 9<sup>d</sup>.

Dignitie. Seing I have proceaded thus farre in this accon lett mee be satysfyed yf you can what shoulde move the kinge to departe from so bewtyfull a house as Bridewell was so rytchely garnyshed w<sup>th</sup> so greate chardges & being so lately buylded, and allso what

indeed the King to condescend the Linder of the  
Savie to the Exchequer

Dutic



ffyrste for the cause of Brydewell yt was lately  
broughte & not w<sup>th</sup>out an infinite charge, but the  
procurand thereof was such that all the roste  
was waste & was the more no coming to it  
but to prouide a stinking larder & order a fytte  
w<sup>th</sup> did so continually knowe the cause, that the  
kinge had no pleasure in yt & And therefore the  
kinge beinge desirous by the Exchequer to condescend  
yt to be good & the more indeede his parte to bestowe  
yt to be the more w<sup>th</sup> or to be at any charge  
in keepinge of yt or to suffer yt to falle downe  
so not profitable to him And this I am sure was  
the reason that indeede the kinge for at the

fynde

moved the kinge to conuarte the Landes of the Savoie to the Cyttie.

Dutie. Ffyrste for the house of Brydewell yt was latelye buylded & not w<sup>th</sup>out an infynite chardge, but the scytuacon thereof was suche that all the coste was caste awaie, there was no coming to yt but throughe stincking lanes or over a fylthy dytche w<sup>ch</sup> did so continually anoye the house, that the kinge had no pleasure in yt. And therefore the kinge being requyred by the Cyttezens to conuerte yt to so good a vse god moved his harte to bestowe yt to that vse rather then to be at any charge in keping of yt or to suffer yt to falle downe & so not profitable to any. And this I am suer was the Reason that moved the king. for at that

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"*Bridewell*."—St. Bride's or St. Bridget's Well. From the days of William the Conqueror this had been a Royal Fortress or Palace situate at the West end of the City. For some time it was occupied by Wolsey, but reverted to Henry VIII., by whom it was repaired in 1522. (v. "*Bridewell Royal Hospital*.")

The Hospital of St. Mary of Bethlem, founded by Simon FitzMary, Sheriff of London, in 1246, was included in Henry VIII.'s gift to the City, and was united to Bridewell in 1555.

tyme yt stood voyde & was daily spoken by the popers  
 And now as touching the turning over of the  
 said lande you shall understand that the said  
 was erected by King Henry the 6<sup>th</sup> in the tyme  
 of the first reigishe for pylgrimes, warfaring  
 men & for malmes & brused soldiers that they  
 myghte have meate drinke & lodging for a tyme  
 the pylgrimes being suppressed & so was the  
 tyme for the first tyme warfaring men soldiers & the  
 house did commonly have & were none other but  
 common houses & dwell. wherefore the said house  
 was used in the night & every morning turned out  
 at the gates without meate drinke or clothe so  
 that the said all day abroad & some tyme  
 were in the night & stealing & the night & some  
 were used in the night & the said house was

tyme yt stood voyde & was daily spoilde by the keepers. And nowe as touching the tourning over of the Savoie lands you shall vnderstand that the Savoie was erected by king Henry VII<sup>th</sup> in the tyme of papystrie chiefly for pylgrymes, wayfaring men, & for maymed & brused souldiers that they myghte have meate drinke & lodging for a tyme. The pylgrymes being suppressd & so no vse of them, & as for suche wayfaring men & souldiers as y<sup>t</sup> house did comonly harbo<sup>r</sup> were none other but comon Roges & ydell pylfering knaves w<sup>ch</sup> theye receyved in at nighte & every morning tourned oute at the gates w<sup>th</sup>out meate drinke or clothe & so laie wandring all daie abrode seking their adventure in fylching & stealing & at nighte came & were receyved in againe. And so the Savoie was

not jntelle but a murtherer of all villains / The  
Rebenedes & pffite of the sente rams woly to  
the of the murtherer woe were puffed  
off fiers of the gowse  
And so the vertuous prince King Edward had  
greate reason in rendering the land to the  
Cytie wene the pwe woades & the pffite  
And the good King did not forgette that wofu-  
lunge men shoulde be redemed for so redempted  
the Cytie that the shoulde pwe fortym  
wt the Cytie the pffite in St Thomas  
Hospital wene the wad a number daily lodged  
dore & bested the wad pwe wad a number  
to the number of

The noble prince King Edward the first  
Also gave to the L. mior & Cytizens in  
the foundation pwe of saint John the pwe  
enquire

nothing ells but a nurserye of all villanie. The Revenewes & proffits of the Rents came wholly to the vse of the maysters whoe were pryestes & officers of the house.

And so the vertuous prince king Edwarde had greate Reason in converting the lands to the Cyttie where the poore receaveth the proffits. And this good king did not forgette that wayfaringe men shoulde be relieved for he coven<sup>u</sup>nted w<sup>th</sup> the Cyttie that they shoulde provyde for them w<sup>ch</sup> the Cyttie dothe performe in S<sup>t</sup> Thomas Hospitall where there ar a number daily lodged over & besydes theire owne poore which ar comonly to the number of . . . .

This noble prince kinge Edwarde the sixte did also gyve to the L. Maior & Cyttezens in y<sup>e</sup> saide fowndacon power & aucthoretie to searche

enquire & solicite in London & myddellbore all y<sup>e</sup>de  
tuffians & t<sup>e</sup>verne exaltors & highbode hangers & ha  
p<sup>e</sup>sons of all name & fame both men & woemen & y<sup>e</sup>on  
to apprehende some & comitte to Bridewell & by any other  
waies or meanes to p<sup>e</sup>nyte or reuorte to y<sup>e</sup>ell some  
good to beine disreactions /

quintie You & I have transfused me fully & yet he is a princely  
youth & of great importance but now we & I have put  
another thing into my head to get mastery one to my

tic' *noßatib gßat!*

W<sup>ch</sup> it rem<sup>d</sup> took the E<sup>d</sup>ward<sup>3</sup> to raise money to  
defend all the re<sup>g</sup>ardable un<sup>d</sup> to place a  
new<sup>d</sup> Marie instrument for fund<sup>d</sup> on<sup>d</sup> to  
give money in store w<sup>ch</sup> to disburse /

Dutrie'

2.

enquyre & seke owte in London & Myddellsexse all ydell  
 Ruffians & taverne haunTERS vagabonds beggers & all  
 persones of yll name & fame bothe men & woemen & them  
 to apprehende sende & comytte to Bridewell & by any  
 other waies or meanes to punyshe or correcte as shall seme  
 good to their discreations.

Dignitie.

You have awnswere me fullye yt was a pryncelye  
 gyfte & of greate importance but nowe yo<sup>n</sup> have putt  
 another thinge into my heade that maketh me to muse.

Dutie.

What is that ?

Dignitie.

What course took the Governo<sup>rs</sup> to rayse moneye to  
 defraie all these chardgeable accons as to prepare necessarie  
 Instruments for sundrie occupacons & to have money in  
 stocke readye to disburse.

Dutic I will as I maye satisfye yo<sup>r</sup>/  
 ffirste to be considered that yo<sup>r</sup> shal provide  
 from the Citye and, both p<sup>ar</sup>ticular & generally  
 greatesomes of moneye & to provide moneye to be  
 to take in newe route w<sup>th</sup>, w<sup>th</sup> to borrowe of every  
 shal & Companies shal some of moneye w<sup>th</sup> p<sup>ar</sup>ticular  
 from the shal provide, both the Companies & the shal  
 borrowed of if shal not be done before

Dignitic I praye you sett them downe in order for mye learninge

Dutic You shal remember me

|                           |                        |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| Ingrais the Mervens — 100 | The Shymers — 70       |
| The Exorers — 100         | The Merchant — 100     |
| The Inhabers — 100        | The Salters — 70       |
| The Drapers — 100         | The Ironmongers — 40   |
| The Assenmongers — 100    | The Vintners — 40      |
| The Goldsmiths — 100      | The Clothworkers — 100 |

Dutie. I will as I may satysfie yo<sup>u</sup>. Ffyrste they consydered that they had drawne from the Cyttezens, bothe particularly & generally greate somes of moneye & therefore nowe the devysed to take a newe course w<sup>ch</sup> was to borrowe of every halle & Companies severall somes of moneye w<sup>ch</sup> particularly I coulde sette downe, bothe the Companies and the somes borrowed yf I shoulde not be over tedious.

Dignitic. I praye you sett them downe in order for my learninge.

Dutie. You shall comaunde mee.

|                        | £i  |                                              | £i  |
|------------------------|-----|----------------------------------------------|-----|
| Inprimis the Mercers . | 100 | The Skynners .                               | 70  |
| The Grocers .          | 100 | The m <sup>c</sup> chantaylo <sup>rs</sup> . | 100 |
| The Habdasshers .      | 100 | The Salters .                                | 70  |
| The Drapers .          | 100 | The Ironmongers .                            | 40  |
| The Fysshemongers .    | 100 | The Vinteners .                              | 40  |
| The Goldesmythes .     | 100 | The Clothworkers .                           | 100 |

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"Borrow" = ask or beg, as in Exodus III. 22.

*Every Hall and Company.*—In accordance with Act of Common Council, February, 1554-5 (v. "Bridewell Royal Hospital," pp. 37, 38).

Tge Fierd — 20  
 Tge Bruer — 20  
 Tge Dillordfunder — 20  
 Tge Daintord — 5  
 Tge Doultord — 10  
 Tge Barhsurgeons — 20  
 Tge Curriord — 10  
 Tge Bodwyrd — 6  
 Tge Imbroderord — 5  
 Tge Wapfunder — 5  
 Tge Dentord — 40  
 Tge Wollpärter — 10  
 Tge Däffler — 10  
 Tge Ffrutord — 5  
 Tge Wäfon — 5  
 Tge Jorner — 5  
 Tge Oläfter — 5  
 Tge hofte Amätor — 5  
 Tge Conner — 5  
 Tge Pödiord — 3  
 Tge Wöndord — 5  
 Tge Stationer — 5  
 Tge Ffordner — 5  
 Tge Loxynord — 4  
 Tge Turno — 1

Tge Brodnt Käter — 5  
 Tge longe Broestung — 2  
 Tge Glasföör — 5  
 Tge Käter — 10  
 Tge Lehtföör — 40  
 Tge Carpentör — 10  
 Tge Cuttör — 10  
 Tge Sadler — 40  
 Tge Fyrdör — 30  
 Tge Fngöör — 20  
 Tge Edwör — 20  
 Tge plöör — 5  
 Tge Coudwäner — 15  
 Tge Armör — 10  
 Tge Fflöör — 5  
 Tge Brinklör — 5  
 Tge biter — 20  
 Tge Strögonör — 10  
 Tge Wödmongör — 10  
 Tge Bläntfmytör — 5  
 Tge Spärör — 5  
 Tge Ffärör — 5  
 Tge vpföör — 10  
 Tge Fföör — 5

|                                    | £i |                        | £i |
|------------------------------------|----|------------------------|----|
| The Diers . . . .                  | 20 | The Browne Bakers . .  | 5  |
| The Bruers . . . .                 | 20 | The longe Bowstringe   |    |
| The Tallowch <sup>n</sup> ndlers   | 20 | makers . . . .         | 2  |
| The Painters . . . .               | 5  | The Glasyers . . . .   | 5  |
| The Poulters . . . .               | 10 | The Bakers . . . .     | 10 |
| The Barborsurgeons .               | 20 | The leathersellers . . | 40 |
| The Curriars . . . .               | 10 | The Carpenters . . .   | 10 |
| The Bowyers . . . .                | 6  | The Cuttlers . . . .   | 10 |
| The Imbroderers . . .              | 5  | The Sadlers . . . .    | 40 |
| The Waxch <sup>n</sup> ndlers . .  | 5  | The Gyrdlers . . . .   | 30 |
| The Pewterers . . . .              | 40 | The Inholders . . . .  | 20 |
| The Wollpackers . . .              | 10 | The Cowpers . . . .    | 20 |
| The Pastlers . . . .               | 10 | The plomers . . . .    | 5  |
| The Ffruterers . . . .             | 5  | The Cordwainers . . .  | 15 |
| The Masons . . . .                 | 5  | The Armorers . . . .   | 10 |
| The Joyners . . . .                | 5  | The fletchers . . . .  | 5  |
| The Plasterers . . . .             | 5  | The Bricklaiers . . .  | 5  |
| The bottellmakers & y <sup>e</sup> |    | The butchers . . . .   | 20 |
| Tourners . . . .                   | —  | The Skryveners . . .   | 10 |
| The Paviars . . . .                | 3  | The Woodmongers . .    | 10 |
| The Weavers . . . .                | 5  | The Blacksmaythes &    |    |
| The Stacioners . . . .             | 5  | the Spurriers . . . .  | 5  |
| The Ffownders . . . .              | 5  | The ffarriars . . . .  | 5  |
| The Loryners . . . .               | 4  | The vpholsters . . .   | 10 |
| The Turno <sup>rs</sup> . . . .    | —  | The Greye tawyers . .  | 5  |

Dignitie The course was well taken of the moneye were  
distributed accordingly /

Dutie The moneye came in very good order & dyvers  
good men gave largely to supplye the want of  
conspiration & besides the books whiche before was  
delivered to the Instructors & to the  
other were brought into the Duchyners whiche  
good portions of moneye in them /

The same was also a licence or power granted to buye  
wheat & rye to serve the poore of the Cittie & the  
rest to be converted to the stocke & to sette the  
free & worke /

Dignitie How were all these great sommes of money  
employed /

Dutie

the Governours

Dignitie. This course was well taken yf the moneye were aunswered accordinglye.

Dutie. The moneye came in verye good order & dyvers good men gave largelye to fynyshe the house of occupacons & besydes the boxes wh<sup>ch</sup> before was delyvered to the Inholders & to the . . . & other were broughte into the Treasurers w<sup>th</sup> good porcons of moneye in them.

There was allso a fyftene or twoe graunted to buye wood and coale to serve the poore of the Cytie & the rest to be converted to the stocke & to sette the Idell a worcke.

Dignitie. Howe were all these greate somes of money employed.

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"*A Fyfteen or two.*"—By order of Court of Common Council, 4th August, 1579, two Fiftecnths were levied for Bridewell. ("Bridewell Royal Hospital," p. 52).

Dutic' The Govern<sup>r</sup> at this present bought to buye ymplemente  
as was necessarie to sette the ydell dworles. And  
nowe they were into the house of Wyndesore all the  
good Rayes & strompete that were and a myghty aboute  
the Cyttie they buyed & goodd Rooms & made  
lodginge for the prisoners they also rest offiers,  
as Porter, Cook, Steward & other that  
were serva<sup>nt</sup>s of the workes & a relation to  
govern the singl women who were in number  
at that tyme

And they boughte wood & coale & made a waye  
so that was made enough to consume monye

Dignitie' Nowe I create these dyest and plattforme  
ydres to offere and make yferte by the certing  
of this house, so that nowe the sturles of the

Cyttie

R.

Dutie.

The Governo<sup>rs</sup> at this present boughte suche ymplements as was necessarie to sette the ydell aworcke, and now they receave into the house of Brydewell all y<sup>e</sup> ydell Roges & strompets that were wandring aboute the Cytte: they buylded & severed Roomes & made lodgings for the prysoners: they allso chose officers, as Porter, Cooke, Stewarde & other that were surveio<sup>rs</sup> of the workes & a Matrone to governe the synglewoemen w<sup>ch</sup> were in nomber at that tyme . . . .

And they boughte Woode & coale & made a Wharfe & so there was meanes ynoughe to consume moneye.

Dignitie.

Nowe I perceave theire devyse and platfforme grewe to effecte & was made perfecte by the erecting of this house, so that nowe the streates of the

Cittie were cleared of all sort of beggers, & the  
poore fatherlesse children in the house by the good  
the same & lived in the house by the good  
The first house in the house was com-  
red with the, & the house was a strong  
were brought to Bridewell, & the second  
householder related by persons weekly. The  
works was begun in a good time & took  
good success of the continuance was dimi-  
nished to the beginning. The last of the year was  
now in the English Kingdom.

Duties The whole works & days of the first year  
governed were now to a full perfection, now was  
the Cittie in the best And now was

Bridewell

Cyttie were cleared of all sortes of beggers, the poore fatherlesse children in a house by themselves, the lame & aged in a house by them selves, the Lazar kepte in the Lazer house & were compounded w<sup>th</sup>all. The ydell lustie Roges and strompets were brought to Bridewell, & the decayed housholder releved by pencyons wekely. This worcke was begun<sup>e</sup> in a good tyme & tooke good successe yf the contynuan<sup>c</sup>e were aunswerable to the begin<sup>n</sup>g. The lyke provysion was never in any Chrystian kingdome.

Dutie.

The whole worcke & devyse of the fyrste chosen governo<sup>r</sup>s came nowe to a full perfection, nowe was the Cittie in hir bewtie. And nowe was

Brillwell in his prynces all the excellent youngste  
to his moneyes well bestowed & praised for greatly  
for the happy success of his good worke, but  
alas might I all I sawe, you take to his moneyes  
blessed king whoe the patronage & favour  
of the good things by reason whereof the great  
alteration & change /

Dignitie All the more you take notice of the good king, yett his  
good worke runne under his for mens favour  
contentment for doer /

Dutie Adorers dyed when good men were enforced to flye  
into forraine Countreys for safetye of their lives  
byes & consciences /

Bridewell in his pryme all the Cyttizens thoughte their moneye well bestowed & praysed god greatly for the happie successe of this good worcke. but alas what shall I saie, god tooke to his mercye y<sup>t</sup> blessed king wh<sup>ch</sup> was the Patrone & ffownder of these good accōns by reason whereof came greate allteracon & chaunge.

Dignitie,

Allthoughe god tooke awaie the good king, yett this good worcke coulde never die for mens devocons contynewe for ever.

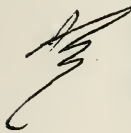
Dutie,

Devocon dyed when good men were enforced to flye into forreine Countreyes for safetie of their owne lyves & consciences.

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Edward VI. died 6th July, 1553. He had signed the Indenture of Covenants on 12th June, and the Charter is dated 26th June, 1553.

Dignitie' Weie, did not Quene Marrye w<sup>th</sup> intended putt  
to hir establishing of lande & y<sup>e</sup> good remembrance to  
his good worke /

 Dutie This Cytizen was in good hope that she  
would have done soe, but yt came otherwise  
to passe for at such tyme as she came out of  
Norffolke & was to be received into London &  
Governor of the City & the Citizens  
& placed them selves & the Citizens upon the  
stage and placed a register of the freeholders  
to make an order to hir; but when she came  
nearer to them she sawe hir and her  
& under stande now y<sup>e</sup> good remembrance to her /

Dignitie This is very strange that you tell mee  
but nowe I consider of hir possession yt is

not my

Dignitie. Whie, did not Quene Marye w<sup>ch</sup> succeeded putt to hir  
healping hande & gyve good coun<sup>tn</sup>unce to this good  
worcke.

Dutie. The Cyttyzens were in good hope that shee woulde  
have done soe, but yt came otherwyse to passe for at suche  
tyme as shee came oute of Norffolke & was to be receaved  
into London y<sup>e</sup> Governo<sup>rs</sup> sette vp a stage w<sup>th</sup>oute Allgate  
& placed them selves & the children vppon the stage.  
And prepared a childe of the free schoole to make an  
oracon to hir, but when shee came nere vnto them shee  
cast hir eie another waie & never stayed nor gave any  
coun<sup>tn</sup>unce to them.

Dignitie. This is very straunge that you tell mee, butt nowe I  
consyder of hir proffession yt is

---

*"The Governors set up a stage without Aldgate."*—This was on 3rd August, 1553. "One of the children saluting her highnesse kneelinge on his knees made "an oration to her highness in Latin." (Wriothesley's Chronicle, p. 94.) Trollope asserts that Edmund Campion (the Jesuit) was the orator.

The Boys of Christ's Hospital have always been privileged to present an Address on the occasion of the first entry of the Sovereign into the City of London.

nothing sturmye at all for nowe I knowe see did not  
like of the blawes boyes, but of the good bene so many  
Gyngers & see woude & de ydon the better romtome

Dutic' You & Idoe allreadie tounge the gynges, the gynges of  
Felligion & Idoe allmoste doer tounge all for the gynges  
was notmy but flye, flye, or burne, burne.

Dignitic' The tyme was shure & dangerous but I truste the  
worke conynued

Dutic' We, myne Idoe, for the tyme were a number that  
pursued earnestly & spake better bye againste the  
Comissioners were appointed to examine it, but god  
synged some amongest them so that theye in alivie  
and mynde took not sure efforts as theye looked for

Dignitic' The tyme to the passyng tyme were sifted by Comission

nothing straunge at all, for nowe I knowe shee did not lyke of the blewe boyes, but yf they had bene so manye Greyefryers shee woulde have gyven them better count<sup>u</sup>n<sup>ce</sup>.

Dutie. You have allreadie touched the quicke, the chaunge of Relligion had allmoste overtourned all for then there was nothing but flye, flye, or burne, burne.

Dignitie. The tyme was sharpe and daungerous, but I truste this worcke contynued.

Dutie. W<sup>th</sup> mucche adoe, for there were a nomber that preached earnestlye & spake bytterlye againste yt & Commissioners were appoynted to examyne yt, but god styrred some amoungest them selves that theire malicious myndes tooke not suche effecte as they looked for.

Dignitie. Came yt to y<sup>t</sup> passe y<sup>t</sup> they were syfted by Comission.

Duties

Frederick Nero & Frederick were both of good will  
to Edward submitted all, but Frederick John & Edmund  
were named in complaint to the manner which  
brought to by the rest of the Commissioners to Edward his  
opinion was being there at dinner time being  
the poor children set at the table in the hall  
& being given served in very much, & was so moved  
in admiration that soon he burst out in to tears  
& said in Latin to the company that he & the  
nations be a nation in their hearts & afterwards  
to the king /

Dignities

God wrought a special miracle in that good  
Frederick for it is written of him that after his  
returne into Spain he was devoted for religion

Duties

Alfonso the king Confessor, & a very good liking of

Dutie.

ffryer Peto & ffryer Perin did theire good wills to have subverted all, but ffryer John a Spanyarde who came in companie to see the manner & was broughte by the rest of the Comissioners to have his opinion whoe being there at dinner tyme & seeing the poore children sett at the tables in the halle & seing them served in w<sup>th</sup> meate, he was so wrapped in admyracon that sodenly he burst oute in to teares & saide in Lattin to the company that he had rather be a Scullion in theire kytkin then stewarde to the kinge.

Dignitie.

God wroughte a speciall myracle in that good ffryer for yt is wrytten of him that after his retourne into Spaine he was executed for relligion.

Dutie.

Alfonsus the king's Confessor, had very good lyking of

the training up of these children & the very few  
worded to the company in the favor of them, there  
were also some of the commissioners that speak very  
favorably in their behalf & some were indeed  
friends by friends & not without consideration /

Dignitie' What not Doctor Sturges stand in the way

Duties There was before Sturges Exposed & Harassed  
with disorder often but Sturges was indeed a friend  
for not long before the Exchequer of the last year  
had given him a lease of the house where in he  
dwelt of which he himself had bestowed some  
cost & therefore he was indeed a friend, for he thought  
that if the Exchequer should be restored into the  
place of the children that they on their account  
bring his house in question for it was good of

the trayning vp of these children & he vsed very good wordes to the companye in the favo<sup>r</sup> of them, there were also some of the Comissioners that spake very favorablye in their behalfe & some were made frendes by frendes & not w<sup>h</sup>out consyderacon.

Dignitie.

Was not Docto<sup>r</sup> Storyes hande in the pye.

Dutie.

There was bothe Storye, Chedseye, & Harpesfelde w<sup>th</sup> dyvers other but Story was made a frende for not longe before the Governo<sup>rs</sup> of that house had gyven him a lease of the house wherein he dwelte of w<sup>ch</sup> he him selfe had bestowed some coste & therefore he was made a frende, for he thoughte that yf the fryers shoulde be restored into the place of the children that then they woulde bringe his house in question for yt was parcell of

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"*Storye, Chedsey and Harpesfelde.*"—In the General Account for 1557 there is mention of an "allowance for reparation done upon the tenement wherein "Mr Docto<sup>r</sup> Storye doth dwell that is to say for boordinge and tylinge . . . "sande and bricke VIII<sup>li</sup>." He was Principal of Broadgate, Oxford. (*v.* "History of Pembroke Coll., Ox.," p. 518, by the Rev. Douglas Maclean, a Scholar and Exhibitioner of Christ's Hospital, and Kingdon's "Richard Grafton," p. 77.)

the ffryers wt, he was not willing to part from

Dignitie' That lyste was given in a good time & to a good  
purpose for a friend in tyme dures much worthy  
to remember /

Duties The Govern<sup>or</sup> had made more friends, for Christopher  
wt, was Bysshop of Chichester & confessor to  
Queen Mary & a Commissioner who was sworn friend  
to the children for the Govern<sup>or</sup> did by lyste  
grahnte him a lyste of his house wt, that fardens  
so that the ffryers had entered tyme wntes  
fardes called his house in question for yt was all  
yt self lodging of the prior /

Dignitie' The f, so that friends were made by wntes

Duties Botch wntes & great friends were made by some  
of the

the ffryers w<sup>ch</sup> he was not willinge to parte from.

Dignitie. That lease was gyven in a good tyme & to a good purpose for a frende in those daies was worthie thanckes.

Dutie. The Governo<sup>rs</sup> had made more frendes for Xroferson w<sup>ch</sup> was Bysshoppe of Chichester & Confessor to Quene Marye & a Comissioner was a suer frende to the children for the Governo<sup>rs</sup> did lykewise graunte him a lease of his house w<sup>th</sup> twoe gardens so that yf the ffryers had entred they woulde have called his house in question for yt was allso ye chefe lodging of the Prior.

Dignitie. Then I see that frendes were made by rewards.

Dutie. Bothe rewardes & greate frendes were made by some

of the Governours to continue that course for evermore  
it would save some lands / for the fingers made great  
friends & great means to be restored to that course.  
because it stood close & was not spoiled as other courses  
were but they would not open their mouths to  
suppress that course as long as Sir John was  
within the lands /

Dignitie Who gave him means to Sir John to speak  
in the favor of the children /

Dutie Not that ever I understood for the Commissioners brought to  
Sir John & Alonsus the Kings Confessor to see the course  
to the ends they should save indeed the King the Queen  
to restore the Greffriers again to their former places as  
was to make reports in what state they found  
the course / but God so wrought in private that  
Sir John delivered openly his opinion and did so

of the Governo<sup>rs</sup> to contynewe that house for otherwyse yt woulde have gone harde. For the ffryers made greate frendes & greate meanes to be restored to that house because yt stood hole & was not spoyled as other houses were but they never durst open their mouthes to suppress that house as longe as ffryer John was w<sup>th</sup> in the lande.

Dignitie.

Was there any means made to ffryer John to speake in the favo<sup>r</sup> of the children.

Dutie.


Not that ever I vnderstood for the Comissioners broughte ffryer John & Alfonsus the king's Confessor to see the house to the ende they shoulde have moved the king & the Quene to restore the Greyffriers again to their former places as allso to make reporte in what state they fownde the house, but god so wroughte in secrete that ffryer John delyvered openly his opinion w<sup>ch</sup> did so

appeale ffrayes verim & ffrayes vcto t<sup>h</sup>at t<sup>h</sup>eyndox  
durste open t<sup>h</sup>eyre montys agaynste t<sup>h</sup>at soue

Dignitie' Mo<sup>h</sup> t<sup>h</sup>ere no more ffrayes but vcto & verim /

Dutie' T<sup>h</sup>ere were v. ordi of t<sup>h</sup>eyr p<sup>re</sup>sent ffrayes w<sup>h</sup>o had bene  
ffrayes in t<sup>h</sup>e soue before but t<sup>h</sup>ey only depended  
vpon verim & vcto /

Dignitie' It appeareth t<sup>h</sup>at t<sup>h</sup>e ffrayes w<sup>h</sup>o had bene  
restored to t<sup>h</sup>eire old occupacions & t<sup>h</sup>at t<sup>h</sup>e  
gouernors had sumysat to doe to defende & to contynue  
t<sup>h</sup>e readit of t<sup>h</sup>e soue w<sup>h</sup>ich t<sup>h</sup>eyr lawe & iustice  
passed w<sup>h</sup>er t<sup>h</sup>ey noting

Dutie' Not t<sup>h</sup>at I remember only Byssopp Gardener  
slayne in t<sup>h</sup>e Crysten fust in t<sup>h</sup>e fflite for two  
m<sup>h</sup> /  whos bodys he suffered t<sup>h</sup>e reueren to be borne &

Englyshe

appalle ffryer Perin and ffryer Peto that they never durste open theire mouths againste that house.

Dignitie. Was there no more ffryers but Peto & Perin.

Dutie. There were v or vi other poore ffryers w<sup>ch</sup> had bene ffryers in the house before but they only depended vppon Perin & Peto.

Dignitie. It appeareth that the ffryers woulde faine have bene restored to theire olde occupacons & that the Governo<sup>rs</sup> had sumwhat to doe to defende & to contynewe the creadit of the house: was there any thing ells passed worthie the noting.

Dutie. Not that I remember, only Bysshoppe Gardener clapte Mr Grafton fast in the filete for twoe daies because he suffered the children to learne y<sup>e</sup>

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Richard Grafton, probably a Tudor (c. Mr. Kingdon), Cit. and Grocer; Chronicler; Deputy of the Ward of Farringdon Within; King's Printer; M.P. for the City of London; Treasurer of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; First Treasurer-General Christ's Hospital, &c. One of the early adherents of the "New Learning," and the friend of Cranmer and Ridley, he gave up his business as a Merchant, on purpose to print the Bible in English. While still very young he was closely associated with Coverdale in translating and transcribing his Bible, and imported many copies at his own costs. He risked his life in setting up the type in Paris, and was thrice imprisoned in the Fleet during Henry VIII.'s reign. Occupied practically the whole of the Little Cloister of the Grey Friars, with its surroundings, holding part by Letters Patent of Henry VIII. and part as tenant, first of St. Bartholomew's then of Christ's Hospital, at £8 13s. 4d. per annum. There is little doubt that his was the master mind that directed the affairs of the Hospitals through their early years. He was buried in Christ Church, 14th May, 1573. ("Poyntz and Grafton," and "Richard Grafton," by Mr. J. A. Kingdon).

Englyſhe wyemen wolen to be ſcoundes & ſchoo lerned  
to be Latin & ſpoken /

Dignitie' Contre the Byſhoppe of Norwiche being L. Chauncel  
ſhew ſo muche cauſure as to lorde onto the Hoſpittall

Dutie' He loked ſo farre onto them that he forced the  
Governor of Bridewell & of St. Thomas  
Hoſpittall to create in cyther of them a reſpound  
ſhew a maſſe priore to be ſeigne Hoſpitteller  
& to ſhew ſuch a maſſe ſhew /

Dignitie' He ſeigne ſeigne ſhew ſmalle diſcretion in the  
Byſhoppe to deale ſo & ſhew the Byſhoppe  
wrote none but to get a ſhew in

Dutie' Of all the reſt of the cauſes ſeigne maſſe was  
moſte reſeſely agaynſte Bridewell /

Englyshe Prymer when they shoulde have learned the  
Lattin Abseies.

Dignitie.      Coulede the Bysshoppe of winchester being L. Chauncelo<sup>r</sup>  
have so muche leasure as to looke ynto y<sup>e</sup> hospitalles.

Dutie.      He looked so farre ynto them that he forced the  
Governo<sup>rs</sup> bothe of Bridewell & of S<sup>t</sup> Thomas hospitall to  
erecte in eyther of them a chappell & to have a Masse  
prieste to be their Hospitteler & to have dailie masse  
saide.

Dignitie.      Methincks there was smalle discrecon in the Bysshoppe  
to deale so hardelye w<sup>th</sup> Bridewell where none but Roges  
and Harlotts ar.

Dutie.      Of all the rest of the houses their mallice was moste  
chiefely againste Bridewell.

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"*Abseies*," *i.e.*, A.B.C.'s.—The Catechism was first printed in English with the Alphabet, &c., so that a Book containing the Catechism came to be called an A.B.C. Book or Abscy-book.



Dignitie.      What could the Bysshoppe & the Comissioners saie  
against Bridewell.

Dutie.      Pardonato. Bridewell did discypher many secreats &  
yt was knowne there that a number of Balles prystes did  
many tymes enter comons in other mens pastures. And  
besydes that Bridewell did somewhat abridge the  
ecclesiasticall courte of their iurisdiction ffor w<sup>ch</sup> cause  
the Govern<sup>rs</sup> were never in quyet but every Terme  
proces came oute againste them for one cause or other.

Dignitie.      Yt appeareth that Bridewell was a greate mote in  
their eies & that their owne consciences accused them of  
some fowle matters w<sup>ch</sup> they feared shoulde come to lyghte  
by examynacon.

Dutie.      It maye be they feared the cracking of their credit

but this I knowe we shal not, preacheing againste it  
doe that we shal, prech to godd all that they myghte  
doe to distourne & to distradit that consens  
gave an occasion to some greute pson lusty houthold  
at that tyme to comette many detraiges & swerth  
enjoyne greute trouble & no doubte of Quene  
Marie shal contynued longer they woulde & shal  
supprest it by one meane or othe /

Dignitie' Countes not thy ropes religie & Bridewell be frende

Dutic' Thy doctryne of Quene Marie ended all thy stryfe

Dignitie' I preache by thy distourst & thy hospitall shal be  
in thyne request pryce in thy tyme of King Edward  
fforward of thyng & that they were not yntreated  
by Quene Marie /

Dutic'

but this I knowe what w<sup>th</sup> preaching againste yt & what w<sup>th</sup> proces they did all they might doe to discounten<sup>u</sup>n<sup>ce</sup> & to discreadit that house, w<sup>ch</sup> gave an occasion to some greate persons lusty youthes at that tyme to comytte many owtrages whereof ensued greate troubles & no doubt yf Quene Marie had contynued longer they woulde have supprest yt by one meane or other.

Dignitie.      Coulede not the Popes clergie & Bridewell be frends.

Dutie.          The deathe of Quene Marie ended all the stryfe.

Dignitie.      I perceave by this discourse y<sup>t</sup> yo<sup>r</sup> hospitalles were in their chefest pryme in the tyme of king Edward ffownder of them & that they were nothing encreased by Quene Marie.

Dutic' In King Edward some tyme flourished & in Queen  
maries tyme tye Cyttie shad' munge to doe to  
kepe hym from supressing / And therefore no  
goe of augmenting or encreasing /

Dignitie' Whob tye ending of Quene Maria any better  
then tye beginning

Dutic' Tye beginning & ending were munge alike & so  
endeth all tye Fran shie tounes tye of Cassimor

Dignitie' Before you departe I praye you shew me in  
what state you lefte tye tye hospitall

Dutic' C. Exstos hospitall whob reiofoly mainteyned by  
tye hysborall Doctor of tye Cyttie / Bryndwell  
by labor & oter

& C. Exstos hosp =

Dutie. In King Edwardes tyme they floryshed & in Quene Maries tyme the Cytte had muche to doe to kepe them from suppressing. And therefore no hope of augementing or encreasing.

Dignitie. Was the ending of Quene Marie any better then the begining.

Dutie. The begining & ending were muche alyke & here endethe all that I can saie touching these affaires.

Dignitie. Before you departe I praie you shewe me in what state you lefte the thre hospitalles.

Dutie. Chrystes hospitall was chiefly mainteyned by the lyberall devocon of the Cyttezens. Brydewell by labor & other . . . & S<sup>t</sup> Thom<sup>us</sup> hospi

shall by Rent & Redemptions & yet any one of the three  
 wanted upon the other two the supply of  
 lands of that one for so much as is ordered from  
 the beginning that the one should supply the  
 others lands & that the land of the said  
 were given to the maintenance of them all /

Dignitie' What lands might be disposed at that  
 time /

Dutie' I can not sett you downe the inst value but  
 I will yeild that they be more les I can

ffyrste tene wals of the said landes } 450-0-0 p<sup>an</sup>  
 of the gift of King Edward vi.

Lande belonging to St Johns hospital } 150-0-0  
 purchased of King Henry viii by the same

talle by Rents & revenues & yf any one of the three wanted then the other twoe did supplie the lacke of that one for so was yt ordeyned from the beginning that the one shoulde supplie the others lacke & that the lands of the Savoie were gyven to the mainten<sup>u</sup>nce of them all.

Dignitic.      What lands mighte they dispende at that tyme.

Dutie.          I can not sett you down the iust value but I will gesse at them as nere as I can.

|                                       |   |     |    |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|-----|----|---|
|                                       | £ | s.  | d. |   |
| ffyrste there was of the Savoie lands | } | 450 | 0  | 0 |
| of the gyfte of king Edwarde vj       |   |     |    |   |

|                                                            |   |     |   |   |
|------------------------------------------------------------|---|-----|---|---|
| Lands belonging to S <sup>t</sup> Thom <sup>u</sup> s hos- | } | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| pitall purchased of king Henry                             |   |     |   |   |
| vij by y yeare . . . . .                                   |   |     |   |   |

Land purgased of m<sup>r</sup> Close p ann

Land given by m<sup>r</sup> Surlay p ann

Land given by Tobto Mellor p ann

Land given by Emmanell Luke <sup>to b or</sup> 40-0-0 p ann

A Lease given by Willm Lane p ann 23-7-8

Landes given by S<sup>r</sup> Kingford Dubbes 3-16-8 p ann

A Lease given by Tobto Lyein 0-3-6-8 p ann

Land purgased of Jofold p ann 03-0-0

Land purgased of Tawmondson 26-6-8 p ann

A Lease given by m<sup>r</sup> Lysalle p ann 53-0-0

Landes given by M<sup>r</sup> Esampnes 0-16-0-0 p ann

Land

|                                               | £  | s.  | d. |         |
|-----------------------------------------------|----|-----|----|---------|
| Lands purchased of Mr. Cloffe                 | p  | ann |    |         |
| Lands gyven by Mr. Suckley                    | p  | ann |    |         |
| Lands gyven by Robte Melles                   | p  | ann |    |         |
| Lands gyven by Emanuell Luker                 | .  | 40  | 0  | 0 p ann |
| A Lease gyven by Willm Lane Grocer            | 23 | 7   | 8  | p ann   |
| Landes given by S <sup>r</sup> Richard Dabbes | .  | 3   | 16 | 8 p ann |
| A Lease gyven by Robte Kytchin                | .  | 3   | 6  | 8 p ann |
| Lands purchased of Dofelde                    | p  | ann | 3  | 0 0     |
| Lands purchased of Lawrence warren            | 26 | 6   | 8  | p ann   |
| A Lease gyven by M <sup>rs</sup> Halle        | p  | ann | 53 | 0 0     |
| Landes gyven by M <sup>r</sup> Champnes       | .  | 16  | 0  | 0 p ann |

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*Lands purchased of Lawrence Warren.*—Probably the best investment ever made by the Governors. With 1,000 marks (£666 13s. 4d.) given or lent by themselves in 1552, they purchased an estate on the eastern confines of the Hospital. This comprised 6 tenements, 8 gardens with "haiclofts," stables and a shed, including "2 tenements with 2 gardens in the tenure of the Bishop of "Chichester" (i.e., Bp. Christopherson), whose yearly rent was £9, and "a tenement with a Garden in the tenure of Doctor Storie," who paid £4 a year rent. (Christ's Hospital Register of Lands.)

Lande gyven by Kingard Castle — (to b d  
Cordwainer to Grestes Hospitall) 44—0—0 y am

Certaine tenementes & gardenes  
belonging to Grestes Hospitall

Rente raised in Bridewell

One annuetye oute of the Bridgehouse 5—0—0 y am

One annuetye oute of St mylde 2—0—16—0 y am

One annuetye gyven by St walter  
mylcombie y am

ignitie Here appeareth a goodly memento & yet some-  
tynght to the land & rent were gyven at the  
tyme of the fyrste erectyon of Hospitalls &  
therefore yt must nedes followe that dyvers

of the  
W

|                                                                           | £  | s. | d. |       |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|----|-------|
| Lands gyven by Richard Castle }<br>Cordewayner to Chrystes hospitall }    | 44 | 0  | 0  | p ann |
| Certaine tenements & gardeines }<br>adioyning to Chrystes hospitalle }    |    |    |    |       |
| Rents raysed in Bridewell . . .                                           |    |    |    |       |
| One anuetic oute of the Brydgehouse                                       | 5  | 0  | 0  | p ann |
| One anuetic oute of S <sup>t</sup> Myldreds . . .                         | 0  | 16 | 0  | p ann |
| One anuetic gyven by S <sup>r</sup> Walter }<br>Myldemaie. . . . p annm } |    |    |    |       |

Dignitie.

Here appeareth a goodly mainten<sup>u</sup>nce & yt semeth that these lands & Rents were gyven at the tyme of the fyrste erection of hospitalles & therefore yt must nedes followe that dyvers

of these Leases are expressed /

ntie' You shall finde truthe the portion was grante  
and at the firste erection God ended the state  
of a number of good men to give the world to see  
and I hope that the same good mynd be in  
a number still & that they will be the  
fruite of the Gospel wch God hath intended  
make all doe among us Vale

ignitie' I am that you will neede departing to the  
and not staid you any longer & praye you  
be myndfull of the comyssion in the  
beginning touching reformation of the abuses  
of the same persons /

Finit

of these Leases ar expyred.

Dutie.

You have saide truthe the porcion was greate and at the fyrste erection god moved the harts of a number of good men to gyve greate things. And I hope that the same good mynde be in a number still & that they will shewe the fruits of the Gospell w<sup>ch</sup> god graunte wee maie all doe. Amen & so Vale.

Dignitie.

Seing that you will nedes departe & that I can not staie you any Longer I praie you be myndefull of yo<sup>r</sup> promyse made in the beginning touching reformacon of the abuses of the tyme presente.

FINIS.









